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=> d  his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:07:02 ON 27 JAN 2002)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:07:25 ON 27 JAN 2002
                E DESGLYMIDODRINE/CN
L1           1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CAOLD, MEDLINE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 19:10:40 ON 27
     JAN 2002
L2          56 S L1
L3           8 S DESGLYMIDODRIN?
L4          60 S (L2 OR L3)
L5           4 S L4 AND PHARMACEUTICAL? AND (URINARY(3A)INCONTINEN? OR SYNCOP
L6           4 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:21:09 ON 27 JAN 2002

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CAOLD, MEDLINE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 19:25:50 ON 27
     JAN 2002
L7          48 DUP REM L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8          40 S L7 AND PY <=2000
L9           4 S L8 AND PHARMACEUTICAL?

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:36:25 ON 27 JAN 2002

=>
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=> d 18 abs ibib kwic hitrn hitstr 1-40

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 40  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB   Blood pressure-lowering transdermal prepns. in the form of tapes, comprise
     2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol or its salts as an active
     ingredient, a moisturizer selected from the group consisting of glycerin,
     propylene glycol, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, iso-Pr myristate, capric acid,
     and myristic acid, and a basic substance selected from the group
     consisting of monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, and triethanolamine.
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1999:330329  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         131:23512
TITLE:                   antihypertensive transdermal preparations containing
                         midodrine active form
INVENTOR(S):             Sekawa, Katsutake; Takehana, Junko; Kimura, Kunihiko;
                         Yuasa, Shuichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Toa Eiyo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                  Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
                         CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     JP 11139968       A2   19990525       JP 1997-308851   19971111 <--
PI   JP 11139968 A2 19990525 Heisei
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   JP 11139968       A2   19990525       JP 1997-308851   19971111 <--
IT   3600-87-1P
     RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
     study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (antihypertensive transdermal prepns. contg. midodrine active form and
        moisturizers and basic substances)
IT   3600-87-1P
     RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
     study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (antihypertensive transdermal prepns. contg. midodrine active form and
        moisturizers and basic substances)
IT   3600-87-1P
     RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
     study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (antihypertensive transdermal prepns. contg. midodrine active form and
        moisturizers and basic substances)
RN   3600-87-1  CAPLUS
CN   Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
```

09/

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The authors have developed an exptl. urinary incontinence model in anesthetized female rabbits, in order to study the effects of alpha-adrenergic receptor agonists on it in vivo. Micturition was induced artificially by elec. stimulation of the abdomen of rabbits receiving a continuous infusion of glucose-free Tyrode's soln. into the urinary bladder. Alpha-1 adrenergic agonists, phenylephrine (1 mg/kg, i.v.) and the newly synthesized agent ST-1059 (1 mg/kg, i.v.) and its prodrug midodrine (10 mg/kg), which was intraduodenally administered, elevated the bladder pressure and arrested micturition induced by elec. stimulation. Prazosin (0.1 mg/kg, i.v.) inhibited these effects of phenylephrine. The effect of an alpha-2 agonist, clonidine (1 mg/kg, i.v.), on micturition induced by elec. stimulation was not clearly defined. This study demonstrates that alpha-1 adrenergic agonists can arrest artificially-induced micturition via urethral contraction. This method may be useful for evaluating the effect of a drug on urethral leakage in vivo.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:400576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:576
TITLE: Effects of adrenergic agonists on an experimental urinary incontinence model in anesthetized rabbits
AUTHOR(S): Kontani, Hitoshi; Nakagawa, Mikiko; Sakai, Takeshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Hokuriku Univ., Kanazawa, 920-11, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. J. Pharmacol. (**1992**), 58(4), 339-46
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Jpn. J. Pharmacol. (**1992**), 58(4), 339-46
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198

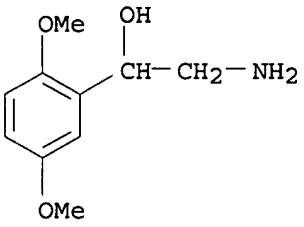
IT 59-42-7, l-Phenylephrine **3600-87-1**, ST-1059 4205-90-7, Clonidine 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)

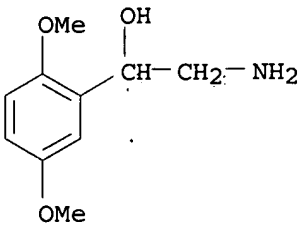
IT **3600-87-1**, ST-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)

IT **3600-87-1**, ST-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

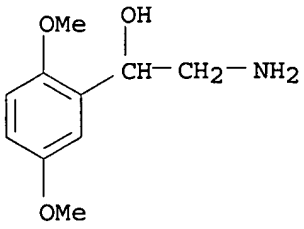




L8 ANSWER 2 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Human .alpha.1-acid glycoprotein (.alpha.1-AGP) has been used as a chiral stationary phase (CSP) for the enantiosepn. of midodrine and deglymidodrine racemates in the same HPLC run. The immobilized AGP resulted as the best chiral selector for the enantioresoln. of two compds. Due to the modification of .alpha.1-AGP characters as a result of changing the compn. of the mobile phase, an attempt study of the watery mobile phase (ionic strength and pH of the buffer, nature and concn. of the org. modifier) allowed for an increase in the enantioselectivity of the chromatog. system and an optimization of the resoln. base-line of both enantiomeric pairs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:807385 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:187258
TITLE: Human .alpha.1-glycoprotein acid as chiral selector in the enantioseparation of midodrine and deglymidodrine racemates by HPLC
AUTHOR(S): Quaglia, M. G.; Farina, A.; Bossfi, E.; Cotichini, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento Studi Farmaceutici, Universita 'La Sapienza', Rome, 00185, Italy
SOURCE: J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal. (**1998**), 18(1,2), 171-177
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal. (**1998**), 18(1,2), 171-177
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
IT **3600-87-1** 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(human .alpha.1-glycoprotein acid as chiral selector in the enantiosepn. of midodrine and deglymidodrine racemates by HPLC)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(human .alpha.1-glycoprotein acid as chiral selector in the enantiosepn. of midodrine and deglymidodrine racemates by HPLC)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(human .alpha.1-glycoprotein acid as chiral selector in the enantiosepn. of midodrine and deglymidodrine racemates by HPLC)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Midodrine dose-blood pressure response, pharmacokinetics, and duration fo action were examd. in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, 4-way crossover trial. Patients with neurogenic orthostatic hypotension were randomized to receive on successive days placebo or 2.5, 10, or 20 mg midodrine. Blood pressures of patients in the supine and standing positions were measured sequentially. A global assessment of the patient's overall symptom improvement after each portion of the study was performed. Blood levels of midodrine and its active metabolite, **desglymidodrine**, were assayed. Midodrine increased standing systolic blood pressure, with the increase peaking at 1 h. There was a linear relation between midodrine dosage and mean systolic blood pressure. The mean score for global improvement of symptoms was higher for midodrine (10 and 20 mg) than for placebo. The half-life of **desglymidodrine** was .apprx.4 h. A 10-mg dose of midodrine prescribed 2-3 times daily is effective in increasing orthostatic blood pressure and ameliorating symptoms in patients with the title syndrome.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:481540 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:254678
TITLE: A double-blind, dose-response study of midodrine in neurogenic orthostatic hypotension
AUTHOR(S): Wright, R. A.; Kaufmann, H. C.; Perera, R.; Opfer-Gehrking, T. L.; Mcelligott, M. A.; Sheng, K. N.; Low, P. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, 55905, USA
SOURCE: Neurology (**1998**), 51(1), 120-124
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878
PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Neurology (**1998**), 51(1), 120-124
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878

AB . . . patient's overall symptom improvement after each portion of the study was performed. Blood levels of midodrine and its active metabolite, **desglymidodrine**, were assayed. Midodrine increased standing systolic blood pressure, with the increase peaking at 1 h. There was a linear relation. . . score for global improvement of symptoms was higher for midodrine (10 and 20 mg) than for placebo. The half-life of **desglymidodrine** was .apprx.4 h. A 10-mg dose of midodrine prescribed 2-3 times daily is effective in increasing orthostatic blood pressure and. . .

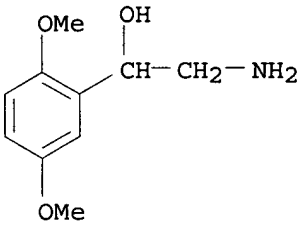
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)

(neurogenic orthostatic hypotension of humans treatment by midodrine in relation to its metab. to)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(neurogenic orthostatic hypotension of humans treatment by midodrine in relation to its metab. to)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(neurogenic orthostatic hypotension of humans treatment by midodrine in relation to its metab. to)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 4 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A review with 32 refs. Midodrine is a prodrug which undergoes enzymic hydrolysis to the selective .alpha.1-adrenoceptor agonist **desglymidodrine** after oral administration. Oral midodrine significantly increases 1-min standing systolic blood pressure compared with placebo. The drug also improves standing time and energy level and clin. symptoms of orthostatic hypotension including dizziness, light-headedness and syncope. Comparative studies have shown midodrine to have similar efficacy to dihydro-ergotamine mesylate, norfenefrine, fludrocortisone and etilefrine, and to be more effective than dimetofrine and ephedrine in patients with orthostatic hypotension. Midodrine is well tolerated, with the most commonly reported adverse events being piloerection, pruritus, paraesthesias, urinary retention and chills. The risk of supine hypertension, which is assocd. with midodrine therapy in up to 25% of patients, can be reduced by taking the final daily dose at least 4 h before bedtime. Thus, oral midodrine is an effective therapeutic option for the management of various forms of orthostatic hypotension. This well-tolerated agent is likely to be useful in conjunction with std. nonpharmacol. care.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:75157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:200384
TITLE: Midodrine: a review of its therapeutic use in the management of orthostatic hypotension
AUTHOR(S): Mcclellan, Karen J.; Wiseman, Lynda R.; Wilde, Michelle I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Adis International Limited, Auckland, N. Z.
SOURCE: Drugs Aging (**1998**), 12(1), 75-86
CODEN: DRAGE6; ISSN: 1170-229X
PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English
SO Drugs Aging (**1998**), 12(1), 75-86
CODEN: DRAGE6; ISSN: 1170-229X
AB A review with 32 refs. Midodrine is a prodrug which undergoes enzymic hydrolysis to the selective .alpha.1-adrenoceptor agonist **desglymidodrine** after oral administration. Oral midodrine significantly increases 1-min standing systolic blood pressure compared with placebo. The drug also improves standing. . .

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Urinary incontinence is treated by administration of an .alpha.1C-selective agonist which activates a human .alpha.1C adrenoceptor .gtoreq.10X more than it activates a human .alpha.1A adrenoceptor and a human .alpha.1B adrenoceptor. Thus, Me 3-aminocrotonate, 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, and acetoacetic acid 3-(4,4-diphenylpiperidin-1-ylpropyl) ester were refluxed 68 h in Me2CHOH to give Me [3-(4,4-diphenylpiperidin-1-yl)propyl] 2,6-dimethyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate. The hydrochloride of the latter showed a pKI = 8.5 and 6.5 for human .alpha.1C adrenoceptors and .alpha.1A adrenoceptors, resp.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:105221 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:117873
TITLE: Preparation of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence.
INVENTOR(S): Craig, Douglas A.; Forray, Carlos C.; Gluchowski, Charles; Branchek, Theresa A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA; Craig, Douglas A.; Forray, Carlos C.; Gluchowski, Charles; Branchek, Theresa A.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9638143	A1	19961205	WO 1996-US7979	19960530 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
US 5610174	A	19970311	US 1995-459410	19950602 <--
CA 2222573	AA	19961205	CA 1996-2222573	19960530 <--
AU 9660035	A1	19961218	AU 1996-60035	19960530 <--
EP 835107	A1	19980415	EP 1996-917858	19960530 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
JP 11507024	T2	19990622	JP 1996-536635	19960530 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1995-459410 19950602
US 1995-459846 19950602
WO 1996-US7979 19960530

PI WO 9638143 A1 **19961205**

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

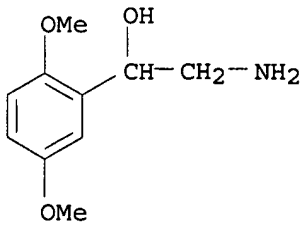
PI WO 9638143 A1 19961205 WO 1996-US7979 19960530 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN
US 5610174 A 19970311 US 1995-459410 19950602 <--
CA 2222573 AA 19961205 CA 1996-2222573 19960530 <--
AU 9660035 A1 19961218 AU 1996-60035 19960530 <--
EP 835107 A1 19980415 EP 1996-917858 19960530 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI
JP 11507024 T2 19990622 JP 1996-536635 19960530 <--

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059 26163-70-2P 93565-14-1P, SKF 102652 107756-30-9P, A-61603 157066-78-9P 157066-79-0P 186084-92-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

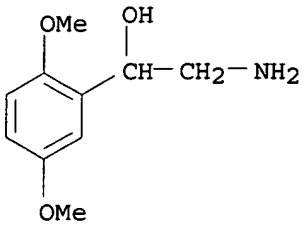


L8 ANSWER 6 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB To contribute to the definition of the role played by the benzylic hydroxyl group of adrenergic catecholamines in eliciting .alpha.-adrenergic activity, certain 3-phenyl-3-piperidinols (PPOs) and their corresponding desoxy 3-phenylpiperidine analogs (PPEs) were synthesized and tested for their .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic activity by functional tests on isolated prepns. As regards the .alpha.1-adrenergic activity, the values of the activity indexes of the cyclic catecholic compds. indicate that the benzylic hydroxyl does not

play an essential role, provided that the other two active groups are in the pharmacophoric conformation. However, the fact that none of the other non-catecholic cyclic analogs are active on the .alpha.1-receptor does not allow us to generalize this observation. As regards the .alpha.2-aminoethanols and 2-phenylethylamines, when the arom. moiety and the amino group are constrained into the pharmacophoric relation, the presence of the alc. hydroxyl is not only unnecessary for the purposes of the expression of the activity at the level of the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor, but often has a neg. effect.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:989624 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:134756
TITLE: Conformational effects on the activity of drugs. 18. Role of the benzylic hydroxyl group of adrenergic catecholamines in eliciting .alpha.-adrenergic activity. Synthesis and .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic activity of 3-phenyl-3-piperidinols and their desoxy analogs
AUTHOR(S): Macchia, B.; Macchia, M.; Manera, C.; Martinotti, E.; Nencetti, S.; Orlandini, E.; Rossello, A.; Scatizzi, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dip. Scienze Farmaceutiche, Univ. Pisa, Pisa, 56126, Italy
SOURCE: Eur. J. Med. Chem. (**1995**), 30(11), 869-80
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Eur. J. Med. Chem. (**1995**), 30(11), 869-80
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
IT 51-61-6, biological studies 51-67-2 104-14-3 3600-86-0
3600-87-1 5470-35-9 19725-04-3 100112-61-6 173283-28-8
173283-29-9 173283-30-2 173283-31-3 173283-32-4 173283-33-5
173283-34-6 173283-35-7 173283-36-8 173283-37-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. and .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic activity of phenylpiperidinols and their desoxy analogs)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. and .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic activity of phenylpiperidinols and their desoxy analogs)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. and .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic activity of phenylpiperidinols and their desoxy analogs)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



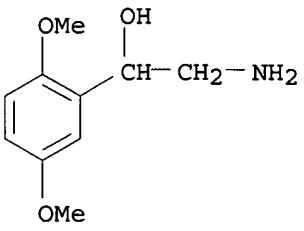
L8 ANSWER 7 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-adrenergic properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol 3a and its deriv. in which the ethanolaminic side chain is cyclized to morpholine 3b were evaluated in vitro, both by radioligand binding assays and by functional tests on isolated prepns. The pharmacol. activity on the .alpha.1-receptors passes from stimulant for 3a to blocking for 3b, whereas on the .alpha.2-receptors, it remains stimulant for both 3a and 3b. This behavior is different from that of other .alpha.-adrenergic agents like norepinephrine (1a), which shows the same pharmacol. profile on both the .alpha.1- and .alpha.2-receptors than its morpholine analog, 1b. An x-ray crystallog. anal. performed on 3a and 3b, together with a theor. conformational anal. performed on 1a,-b and 3a,b suggest an explanation for the pharmacol. properties obsd. in terms of rotameric positions of the Ph ring.

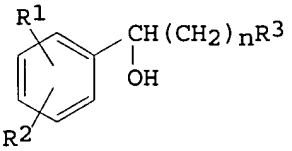
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:691993 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:291993
TITLE: Conformational effects on the activity of drugs. 16. X-ray analysis, theoretical studies and .alpha.-adrenergic biopharmacological properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol and its morpholine analog
AUTHOR(S): Manera, C.; Martinelli, A.; Nencetti, S.; Romagnoli, F.; Rossello, A.; Giannaccini, G.; Scatizzi, R.; Cozzini, P.; Domiano, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Chim. Farmaceutica Tossicologica, Univ. Pisa, Pisa, 56126, Italy
SOURCE: Eur. J. Med. Chem. (**1994**), 29(7-8), 519-25
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Eur. J. Med. Chem. (**1994**), 29(7-8), 519-25
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
IT 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 390-28-3, Methoxamine **3600-87-1**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol 54826-84-5 68718-66-1, cis-2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methylmorpholine 83436-71-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(X-ray anal. and theor. studies of conformation and .alpha.-adrenergic biopharmacol. properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol and its morpholine analog)

IT **3600-87-1**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(X-ray anal. and theor. studies of conformation and .alpha.-adrenergic biopharmacol. properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol and its morpholine analog)

IT **3600-87-1**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(X-ray anal. and theor. studies of conformation and .alpha.-adrenergic biopharmacol. properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol and its morpholine analog)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 8 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI



I

AB Chiral arylalkanols (I; R1,R2=H,OH,MeO; F3=NH2,NR5R6; R5,R6=C1-4-alkyl, piperazinyl; n=1-3) are prepd. by esterifying I with O(COR4) (R4=C3-11-alkyl) to prep. the racemic ester; enzymic hydrolysis of the racemate with lipase, esterase, or subtilisin; and, sepn. of the chiral I and chiral I ester. Upon methanolysis of I ester, the second enantiomer of I is obtained. Alternatively, the mixt. of chiral I and chiral I ester is esterified with a reagent which causes inversion of configuration of I, and chiral I is prepd. by methanolyis of the mixt. of esters. Chiral 2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-ethanol was prepd. as described and used to prep. (R)- and (S)-Midodrine.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:321510 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:321510
TITLE: Enzymic process for the preparation of substituted and optically pure arylalkanols and their use in Midodrine preparation
INVENTOR(S): Dumas, Christine; Moriniere, Jean Luc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut de Recherches Chimiques et Biologiques Appliques, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9400593	A1	19940106	WO 1993-FR632	19930624 <--
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2692909	A1	19931231	FR 1992-7749	19920624 <--
FR 2692909	B1	19950721		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1992-7749 19920624
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 120:321510
PI WO 9400593 A1 **19940106**

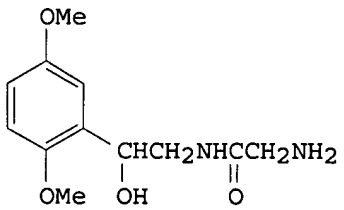
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9400593	A1	19940106	WO 1993-FR632	19930624 <--
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2692909	A1	19931231	FR 1992-7749	19920624 <--
FR 2692909	B1	19950721		

IT **52047-77-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(reaction of, with benzyloxycarbonyl chloride, chiral alc. manuf. by enzymic resoln. in relation to)

IT **52047-77-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(reaction of, with benzyloxycarbonyl chloride, chiral alc. manuf. by enzymic resoln. in relation to)
IT **52047-77-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation)
(reaction of, with benzyloxycarbonyl chloride, chiral alc. manuf. by enzymic resoln. in relation to)

RN 52047-77-5 CAPLUS

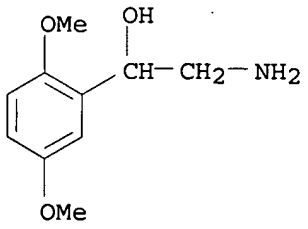
L8 ANSWER 9 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI



I

AB In healthy volunteers following repeated oral administration of TS-701 (I; 6 mg .times. 2/day, for 7 days), no abnormal signs were noted in clin. symptoms, cardiovascular functions, blood biochem., and urine anal. TS-701 was adsorbed rapidly and metabolized to its active metabolite DMAE after oral administration. The blood level of DMAE remained high (Cmax = 13.0 ng/mL, as compared with TS-701 Cmax = 5.1 ng/mL) with a tmax value of 2.2 h. Pharmacokinetic studies following repeated oral administration of different doses of TS-701 show that no accumulation or change in metab. of the drug was noted. Thus, TS-701 is safe for clin. use by repeated oral administration.

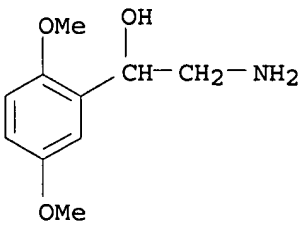
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:205050 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:205050
TITLE: Study on safety and pharmacokinetics of healthy volunteers in the repeated oral administration of high dose TS-701 (midodrine hydrochloride)
AUTHOR(S): Tsunoo, Michio; Yamaji, Yukio; Fukui, Tomoaki; Ohtsuka, Noborn; Suzuki, Kimiko; Minakawa, Toshiya; Suwa, Toshio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hohsen Med. Co. Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Igaku to Yakugaku (**1992**), 28(3), 617-33
CODEN: IGYAEI; ISSN: 0389-3898
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Igaku to Yakugaku (**1992**), 28(3), 617-33
CODEN: IGYAEI; ISSN: 0389-3898
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite, after repeated oral administration, in humans)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite, after repeated oral administration, in humans)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite, after repeated oral administration, in humans)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 10 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Effect of 72 ring or .alpha.-substituted phenylethanolamines (SPEAs) was examd. on the adenylate cyclase prepd. from ventral nerve cords of the American cockroach Periplaneta americana. Para-Cl-SPEA was the most effective octopaminergic agonist, followed by p-Br-, p-F-, p-Me-, p-NO2- and p-CF3-SPEA. meta- And oSPEAs were less active than p-SPEAs, in stimulating adenylate cyclase. SPEA analogs interact with the same binding site as octopamine in the nerve cords of American cockroach, since the level of evoked cAMP prodn. by a combination of optimally effective concns. of octopamine and SPEA was not greater than the stimulation by octopamine alone. Washing removed nearly all of the stimulatory activity of SPEA, suggesting that SPEA binds reversibly to the octopaminergic receptor.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:56667 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:56667

09/864,857

TITLE: The agonist action of substituted phenylethanolamines on octopamine receptors in cockroach ventral nerve cords
AUTHOR(S): Hirashima, Akinori; Yoshii, Yutaka; Eto, Morifusa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Kyushu Univ., Fukuoka, 812, Japan
SOURCE: Comp. Biochem. Physiol., C: Comp. Pharmacol. Toxicol. (**1992**), 103C(2), 321-5
CODEN: CBPCEE; ISSN: 0742-8413
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Comp. Biochem. Physiol., C: Comp. Pharmacol. Toxicol. (**1992**), 103C(2), 321-5
CODEN: CBPCEE; ISSN: 0742-8413
IT 402-96-0 456-05-3 776-02-3 3225-74-9 3567-82-6 **3600-87-1**
4382-96-1 5696-74-2 6924-15-8 7464-97-3 7568-93-6 10145-04-7
16428-47-0 19062-16-9 21172-28-1 23496-56-2 23913-55-5
37022-19-8 41147-81-3 41147-82-4 41870-82-0 50361-60-9
51337-06-5 53360-85-3 53360-88-6 53360-89-7 54942-63-1
55275-61-1 56796-70-4 57230-08-7 62019-66-3 71095-20-0
78982-78-2 88965-93-9 91252-41-4 91339-24-1 92990-44-8
102873-36-9 103791-35-1 110826-96-5 133562-21-7 133562-23-9
133562-24-0 133562-25-1 133562-26-2 133562-27-3 133562-28-4
133562-29-5 133562-30-8 133562-31-9 133562-32-0 133562-33-1
133562-34-2 133562-35-3 133562-36-4 133562-37-5 133562-38-6
133562-39-7 133562-41-1 145412-81-3 145412-82-4 145412-83-5
145412-84-6 145412-85-7 145412-86-8 145412-87-9 145412-88-0
145412-89-1 145412-90-4 145412-91-5 145412-92-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(adenylate cyclase in insect ventral nerve cord response to, octopamine receptors in relation to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(adenylate cyclase in insect ventral nerve cord response to, octopamine receptors in relation to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(adenylate cyclase in insect ventral nerve cord response to, octopamine receptors in relation to)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 11 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The distributions of the selective .alpha.1-adrenoceptor agonist midodrine and of its active metabolite 1-(2',5'-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol (DMAE) were evaluated on bladder and urethra of 8- and 52-wk-old female rats. Prior to the i.v. injection of [14C]midodrine and [14C]DMAE, bilateral ureters were ligated to prevent drug uptake from the urinary tract. In 8-wk-old rats, [14C]midodrine activity was higher in the bladder than in the femoral muscle, which served as a control for drug distribution. Similarly, higher uptake of [14C]DMAE was obsd. in the bladder than in the femoral muscle and the urethra. In 52-wk-old rats, there was no difference in midodrine uptake among these tissues. However, higher uptake of [14C]DMAE was obsd. in the urethra than in the femoral muscle. Compared with midodrine, the concn. of DMAE was increased in the bladder of 8-wk-old rats and in the urethra of 52-wk-old rats. In autoradiograms, the grains corresponding to midodrine and DMAE were diffusely distributed on the smooth muscles of bladder (mainly bladder neck and trigone) and urethra. The grains were also recognized on the vessels and perivascular areas of these tissues. These findings support that midodrine and DMAE could be effective for stress incontinence, because these drugs are known to bind specifically to .alpha.1-adrenoceptor.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:439754 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:39754
TITLE: The distribution and localization of .alpha.1-adrenoceptor agonist on the bladder and urethra of female rats
AUTHOR(S): Moriyama, Nobuo; Tajima, Atushi; Takahashi, Satoru; Homma, Yukio; Higashihara, Eiji; Aso, Yoshio; Minagawa, Toshiya; Ota, Katsuji; Okuyama, Shigeru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Hinyokika Gakkai Zasshi (**1992**), 83(4), 536-41
CODEN: NGKZA6; ISSN: 0021-5287
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

SO Nippon Hinyokika Gakkai Zasshi (**1992**), 83(4), 536-41
CODEN: NGKZA6; ISSN: 0021-5287

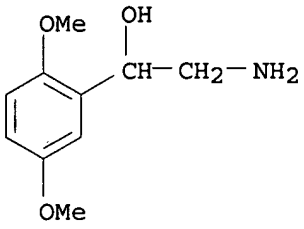
IT **3600-87-1** 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of bladder and urethra, distribution and localization of, age in relation to)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of bladder and urethra, distribution and localization of, age in relation to)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of bladder and urethra, distribution and localization of, age in relation to)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

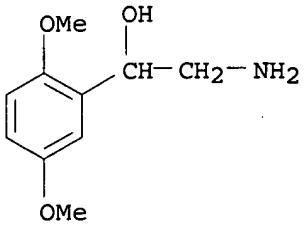
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 12 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The authors have developed an exptl. urinary incontinence model in anesthetized female rabbits, in order to study the effects of alpha-adrenergic receptor agonists on it in vivo. Micturition was induced artificially by elec. stimulation of the abdomen of rabbits receiving a continuous infusion of glucose-free Tyrode's soln. into the urinary bladder. Alpha-1 adrenergic agonists, phenylephrine (1 mg/kg, i.v.) and the newly synthesized agent ST-1059 (1 mg/kg, i.v.) and its prodrug midodrine (10 mg/kg), which was intraduodenally administered, elevated the bladder pressure and arrested micturition induced by elec. stimulation. Prazosin (0.1 mg/kg, i.v.) inhibited these effects of phenylephrine. The effect of an alpha-2 agonist, clonidine (1 mg/kg, i.v.), on micturition induced by elec. stimulation was not clearly defined. This study demonstrates that alpha-1 adrenergic agonists can arrest artificially-induced micturition via urethral contraction. This method may be useful for evaluating the effect of a drug on urethral leakage in vivo.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:400576 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:576
TITLE: Effects of adrenergic agonists on an experimental urinary incontinence model in anesthetized rabbits
AUTHOR(S): Kontani, Hitoshi; Nakagawa, Mikiko; Sakai, Takeshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Hokuriku Univ., Kanazawa, 920-11, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. J. Pharmacol. (**1992**), 58(4), 339-46
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Jpn. J. Pharmacol. (**1992**), 58(4), 339-46
CODEN: JJPAAZ; ISSN: 0021-5198
IT 59-42-7, l-Phenylephrine **3600-87-1**, ST-1059 4205-90-7, Clonidine 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST-1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(urinary incontinence response to)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 13 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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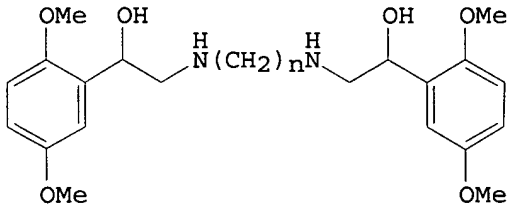
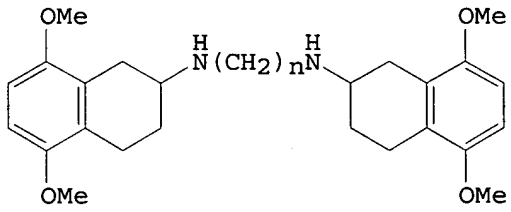


I, n=4 or 6



II, n=2-6

AB New .alpha.1-selective agonist methoxamine analogs (I) and their cyclic 5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthylamine analogs (II) were synthesized and tested for their adrenergic properties. All the compds. prepd., presenting a polymethylene spacer of varying length between two units of the active structure, turned out to be completely devoid of any .alpha.-stimulating activity. Surprisingly, some of them showed a marked .beta.-adrenergic agonistic effect, being the most interesting compd. active at nanomolar concn.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:227653 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:227653
TITLE: Synthesis and adrenergic properties of new duplicated analogs of methoxamine
AUTHOR(S): Perez, Francesc; Rosell, Gloria; Mauleon, David; Carganico, Germano
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Far., Univ. Barcelona, Barcelona, 08028, Spain
SOURCE: Farmaco (**1991**), 46(10), 1155-66
CODEN: FRMCE8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Farmaco (**1991**), 46(10), 1155-66
CODEN: FRMCE8
IT **3600-87-1P**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol

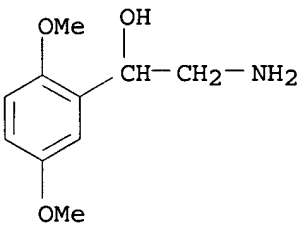
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Ph chloroformate)

IT **3600-87-1P**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Ph chloroformate)

IT **3600-87-1P**, 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Ph chloroformate)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 14 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

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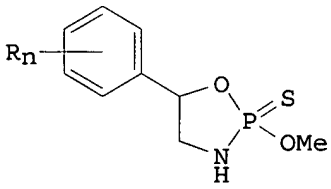


I

AB Forty-three 5-phenyl-2-methoxy-1,3,2-oxazaphospholidine 2-sulfides (I, R = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, Na, etc., n = 1-3) 9 5,5-disubstituted analogs, and 13 related compds. were synthesized and tested for their insecticidal activities toward adult houseflies by topical application and for their growth-inhibitory activities toward T. castaneum larvae by a feeding method, and structure-activity relations were analyzed. The activity of I toward houseflies was neg. correlated with the bulkiness of the Ph group I (R = H) giving the highest activity. The growth-inhibitory activity of I toward T. castaneum increased with increases in the electron-donating power and the bulkiness of the substituent on the Ph, I [Rn = Me, 4-Et, 4-Me2CH, 2,3-(MeO)2] having the highest activities. 5,5-Disubstituted analogs were inactive.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:201707 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:201707
TITLE: Structure-activity studies of insecticidal 2-methoxy-1,3,2-oxaza-phosphospholidine 2-sulfides against Musca domestica and Tribolium castaneum
AUTHOR(S): Hirashima, Akinori; Yoshii, Yutaka; Kumamoto, Koichi; Oyama, Kazuhiko; Eto, Morifusa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Kyushu Univ., Fukuoka, 812, Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (**1990**), 15(4), 539-51
CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (**1990**), 15(4), 539-51
CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559

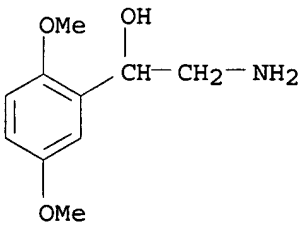
IT 402-96-0P 456-05-3P 776-02-3P 3225-74-9P 3567-82-6P
3600-87-1P 4000-72-0P 4382-96-1P 5696-74-2P 6924-15-8P
7464-97-3P 10145-04-7P 13079-18-0P 16428-47-0P 17055-25-3P
17643-24-2P 19062-16-9P 21172-28-1P 23496-56-2P 23913-55-5P
27382-18-9P 37022-19-8P 41147-81-3P 41147-82-4P 41870-82-0P
50361-60-9P 50411-26-2P 51337-06-5P 53360-85-3P 53360-88-6P
53360-89-7P 54942-63-1P 57230-07-6P 57230-08-7P 71095-20-0P
78982-78-2P 88965-93-9P 91252-41-4P 91339-24-1P 100054-36-2P
102873-36-9P 110826-96-5P 114890-50-5P 133562-21-7P 133562-22-8P
133562-23-9P 133562-24-0P 133562-25-1P 133562-26-2P 133562-27-3P
133562-28-4P 133562-29-5P 133562-30-8P 133562-31-9P 133562-32-0P
133562-33-1P 133562-34-2P 133562-35-3P 133562-36-4P 133562-37-5P
133562-38-6P 133562-39-7P 133562-40-0P 133562-41-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Me phosphorodichloridothionate)

IT **3600-87-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Me phosphorodichloridothionate)

IT **3600-87-1P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with Me phosphorodichloridothionate)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

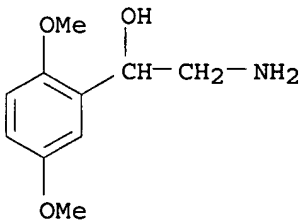


L8 ANSWER 15 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB The pharmacol. and biochem. binding characteristics of [3H]idazoxan, an atypical .alpha.2-adrenoceptor antagonist, were detd. in the smooth muscle of rabbit urethra. [3H]idazoxan labeled with a high affinity non-adrenergic binding sites. The specific binding of [3H]idazoxan was inhibited by compds. possessing an imidazoline or a guanidinium moiety, whereas phenylethanolamines and classical .alpha.2-antagonists were ineffective competitors which suggested an imidazoline-preferring binding site. Imidazolidines such as clonidine and p-aminoclonidine were poorly effective, which differs considerably from the pharmacol. characteristics of imidazoline binding sites previously reported in the central nervous system. K+ and Mn2+ inhibited [3H]idazoxan binding in a competitive and non-competitive manner, resp. Other cations such as Na+, Li+, and Mg2+ had no effect. K+ accelerated the dissocn. of [3H]idazoxan binding, while

Mn2+ did not produce any modification. K+ may bind to an allosteric site, while Mn2+ may bind with a membrane component susceptible to alter [3H]idazoxan binding sites.

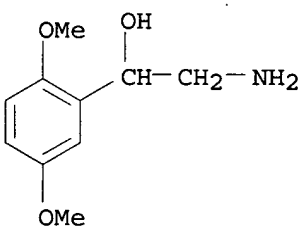
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:178292 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:178292
TITLE: Non-adrenergic binding sites for the ".alpha.2-antagonist" [3H]idazoxan in the rabbit urethral smooth muscle. Pharmacological and biochemical characterization
AUTHOR(S): Yablonsky, F.; Dausse, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Debat, Garches, 92380, Fr.
SOURCE: Biochem. Pharmacol. (**1991**), 41(5), 701-7
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Biochem. Pharmacol. (**1991**), 41(5), 701-7
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
IT 50-60-2, Phentolamine 51-41-2, (-)Noradrenaline 51-43-4, (-)Adrenaline 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 55-65-2, Guanethidine 59-98-3, Tolazoline 86-01-1, 5'-GTP 131-03-3, Rauwolscine 146-48-5, Yohimbine 525-66-6, Propranolol 613-67-2, WB 4101 749-02-0, Spiperone 835-31-4, Naphazoline 1082-57-1, Tramazoline 1154-25-2 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2898-76-2, Benzamil **3600-87-1**, St-1059 4205-90-7, Clonidine 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 6539-57-7 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 15327-38-5, St-587 19216-56-9 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 24243-97-8, Tymazoline 29110-47-2, Guanfacine 34273-04-6 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 56245-67-1, (+)Butaclamol 59803-98-4 59939-16-1, Cirazoline 66711-21-5, p-Aminoclonidine 74050-98-9, Ketanserin 82013-55-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(idazoxan receptor binding in urethral smooth muscle characterization using)
IT **3600-87-1**, St-1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(idazoxan receptor binding in urethral smooth muscle characterization using)
IT **3600-87-1**, St-1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(idazoxan receptor binding in urethral smooth muscle characterization using)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 16 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Optical resoln. of several 1,2-diamino alcs. including some .beta.-adrenergic blocking agents (.beta.-blockers) was obtained by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase contg. 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl derivs. of trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane (DACH-DNB) as chiral selectors. After formation of oxazolidin-2-one derivs., racemic amino alcs. were completely resolved (A values ranging from 1.14 to 1.55 and Rs from 1.2 to 3.3) on a 250 .times. 4.0 mm I.D. stainless-steel column. Further, some sepns. on chiral and achiral, coupled columns are reported: they show diastereo- and enantioselectivity for amino alcs. with more than one chiral center. The method allows the utilization of both spectrophotometric and spectrofluorimetric detectors; moreover the availability of the (R,R), (S,S) selectors makes it possible to evaluate enantiomeric excesses higher than 99.9%. Some sepns. were also carried out with microbore columns (2.0 mm I.D.), which afforded the same performance.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:171409 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:171409
TITLE: Chromatographic resolution of 1,2-amino alcohols on a chiral stationary phase containing N,N'-(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)-trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane: theoretical and practical aspects
AUTHOR(S): Gasparrini, F.; Misiti, D.; Villani, C.; La Torre, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dip. Stud. Chim. Tecnol. Sostanze Biol. Attive, Univ. "La Sapienza", Rome, 00185, Italy
SOURCE: J. Chromatogr. (**1991**), 539(1), 25-36
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO J. Chromatogr. (**1991**), 539(1), 25-36
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
IT 2238-85-9 4125-58-0 13013-17-7, (.+-.)-Propranolol 14838-15-4 21870-06-4, (.+-.)-Pindolol 22972-98-1, (.+-.)-Oxprenolol 27948-47-6, (.+-.)-Sotalol 37350-58-6 37517-30-9 **52047-77-5** 60966-51-0, (.+-.)-Atenolol 87896-30-8, (.+-.)-Betaxolol
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by HPLC on chiral stationary phase contg. bis(dinitrobenzoyl)diaminocyclohexane)
IT **52047-77-5**
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by HPLC on chiral stationary phase contg. bis(dinitrobenzoyl)diaminocyclohexane)
IT **52047-77-5**
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by HPLC on chiral stationary phase contg. bis(dinitrobenzoyl)diaminocyclohexane)
RN 52047-77-5 CAPLUS

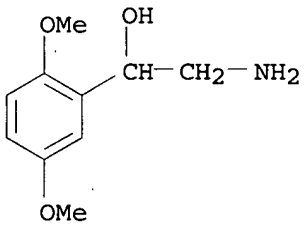
L8 ANSWER 17 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Midodrine (i.v.) inhibited exptl. postural hypotension induced by tilt and hexamethonium pretreatment and venous pooling induced by cuff inflation in the lower limb in dogs. Results from the effect of the active metabolite of midodrine ST 1059 on the cardiovascular system in hexamethonium-pretreated dogs also indicated that the inhibition of postural hypotension is due to stimulation of postsynaptic .alpha.1-adrenoceptors.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:91469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:91469
TITLE: Effects of midodrine on experimentally induced

postural hypotension and venous pooling in dogs
AUTHOR(S): Yamazaki, Ryuzaburo; Tsuchida, Katsuharu; Aibara, Hirokazu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Taisho Pharm. Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (**1989**), 17(10), 4929-40
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (**1989**), 17(10), 4929-40
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(postural hypotension and venous pooling inhibition by, as midodrine metabolite)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(postural hypotension and venous pooling inhibition by, as midodrine metabolite)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(postural hypotension and venous pooling inhibition by, as midodrine metabolite)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 18 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB An automated column-switching HPLC system is described for the simultaneous detn. of midodrine, an .alpha.-adrenergic stimulating drug, and its active metabolite ST-1059. Human blood serum or plasma (850 .mu.L) is injected onto a RP18 (30 .mu.m particle size) pre-column (9 .times. 4 mm ID) which acts as an online liq.-solid extractor and analyte-enrichment system. The injection is followed by washing steps. The fraction contg. the analytes is transferred onto an anal. RP18 column via step gradient elution where the final anal. is performed. Fluorescence detection at 290/322 nm (excitation/emission) is used and detection limits of 0.8 ng/mL plasma can be reached. The limits were sufficiently low to det. the plasma concn.-time profiles for both compds. following oral administration of 2.5 and 5 mg midodrine-HCl. The assay in serum or plasma was linear in the range of 1-15 ng analyte/mL, the recovery was >95%, and the reproducibility was sufficient. The assay performance was maintained by changing the pre-column for every 20 samples.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:566689 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:166689

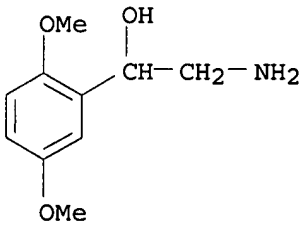
TITLE: Quantification of midodrine and its active metabolite in plasma using a high performance liquid chromatography column switching technique
AUTHOR(S): Posch, Werner; Lindner, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Chem., Univ. Graz, Graz, A-8010, Austria
SOURCE: Biomed. Chromatogr. (**1989**), 3(4), 153-6
CODEN: BICHE2; ISSN: 0269-3879
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Biomed. Chromatogr. (**1989**), 3(4), 153-6
CODEN: BICHE2; ISSN: 0269-3879
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of, as midodrine metabolite, in human blood plasma and serum, by HPLC)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of, as midodrine metabolite, in human blood plasma and serum, by HPLC)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of, as midodrine metabolite, in human blood plasma and serum, by HPLC)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 19 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The .alpha.-adrenoceptor agonist ST-1059 (2-amino-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol), the .alpha.1-adrenoceptor agonist methoxamine, the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor agonist clonidine, and the nonselective .alpha.-adrenoceptor agonist norepinephrine, all increase cardiac output and dose-dependently increase arterial blood pressure in spinally anesthetized, ganglion-blocked dogs. The increase in cardiac output may be the result of an increased venous return via the contraction of capacitance vessels, and the vasopressor responses are attributed to an increase in total peripheral resistance. The increases in cardiac output and pressor responses induced by ST-1059 and methoxamine were antagonized by the .alpha.1-adrenoceptor antagonist prazosin (0.3 mg/kg i.v.), but those induced by clonidine were not inhibited. In contrast, the .alpha.2-adrenoceptor antagonist yohimbine (0.3 mg/kg i.v.) had little or no effects on the increase in cardiac output or the pressor responses induced by ST-1059 and methoxamine, but strongly attenuated those of clonidine. Prazosin and yohimbine inhibited the norepinephrine-induced increase in cardiac output and pressor responses. These results suggest that the increases in cardiac output and blood pressure induced by ST-1059

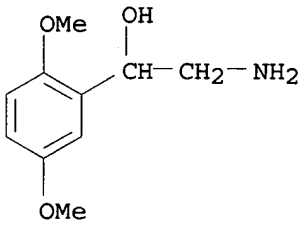
were mediated by postjunctional .alpha.1-adrenoceptor stimulation, such as by methoxamine, but that those induced by clonidine were mediated by postjunctional .alpha.2-adrenoceptor stimulation in dogs. Not only the postjunctional .alpha.1-adrenoceptors but also the postjunctional .alpha.2-adrenoceptors may play an important role in the constriction of venous beds, as well as of the arterioles, in spinally anesthetized ganglion-blocked dogs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:604690 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:204690
TITLE: Effects of .alpha.-adrenoceptor agonists on cardiac output and blood pressure in spinally anesthetized ganglion-blocked dogs
AUTHOR(S): Yamazaki, R.; Tsuchida, K.; Aihara, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Taisho Pharm. Co., Ltd., Saitama, 330, Japan
SOURCE: Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther. (**1988**), 295, 80-93
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther. (**1988**), 295, 80-93
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: PRP (Properties)
(cardiovascular effects of, .alpha.-adrenergic mechanisms in)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: PRP (Properties)
(cardiovascular effects of, .alpha.-adrenergic mechanisms in)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: PRP (Properties)
(cardiovascular effects of, .alpha.-adrenergic mechanisms in)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



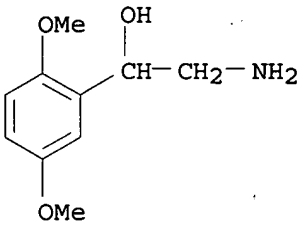
L8 ANSWER 20 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Midodrine (1 mg/kg, i.v.) or its main metabolite .alpha.-2,5-dimethoxyphenol-.beta.-aminoethanol (0.1 mg/kg) had no effect on uterine motility in vitro; however, at these doses the drugs increase arterial blood pressure. Thus, midodrine, in doses clin. used to treat hypotensive circulatory disorder, does not enhance uterine contractility.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:489629 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:89629
TITLE: The effects of midodrine and .alpha.-2,5-dimethoxyphenol-.beta.-aminoethanol hydrochloride on the rat uterus in situ

AUTHOR(S): Pittner, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Chemie Linz A.-G., Linz, Austria
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(7), 794-6
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(7), 794-6
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, uterus contraction response to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, uterus contraction response to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, uterus contraction response to)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

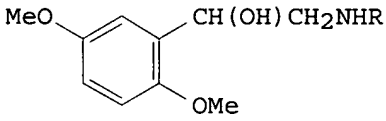


L8 ANSWER 21 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB In volunteers following oral administration of midodrine (4 mg twice daily for 7 days), total peripheral resistance was increased slightly, however blood pressure and heart function were not affected; no accumulation or change in metab. of the drug was noted after repeated administration.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:451742 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:51742
TITLE: Hemodynamics and pharmacokinetics in healthy volunteers following multiple oral administration of TS-701 (Midodrine hydrochloride)
AUTHOR(S): Nagata, Katsutaro; Oh, San Jun; Komiyayama, Hiroo; Aoyama, Yukio; Suzuki, Yasuo; Murayama, Yosuke
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Toho Univ., Japan
SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(3), 1225-38
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(3), 1225-38
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite in humans)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite in humans)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of, as midodrine metabolite in humans)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 22 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI

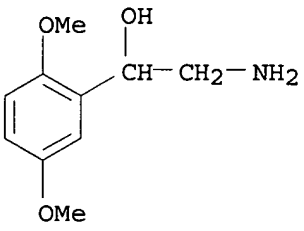


I, R=$COCH_2NH_2$
II, R=H

AB The pharmacokinetics of midodrine (I) as HCl salt (ST 1085) and its main metabolite ST 1059 (II) were investigated in 12 male healthy volunteers. I (2.5 mg) was administered i.v., as drinking soln. or as tablet (Gutron) according to a randomized cross-over design. The mean max. concn. in plasma for I was .apprx.10 ng/mL 20-30 min after oral administration, for II 5 ng/mL after 1 h. I was eliminated with a terminal half-life of 0.5 h. The half-life of II was 3 h. The mean area under the plasma level vs. time curve (AUC) of II after administration of 2.5 mg I i.v. was 28.7 ng h/mL, and as drinking soln. or as tablet 25.7 and 25.6 ng h/mL, resp. The data of 10 volunteers could be used for the calcns. of the bioavailability of II by the AUC. Assuming an interval of equivalence of 0.75-1.25 because of the relatively small no. of volunteers, the 3 pharmaceutical formulations are considered to be equiv.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:446159 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:46159
TITLE: Studies on the bioavailability of midodrine and .alpha.-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl-.beta.-aminoethanol hydrochloride
AUTHOR(S): Grobecker, H.; Kees, F.; Linden, M.; Schrader, E.; Welte, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Regensburg, Regensburg, 8400, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(4), 447-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(4), 447-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(midodrine metabolite, pharmacokinetics of, in humans)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(midodrine metabolite, pharmacokinetics of, in humans)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(midodrine metabolite, pharmacokinetics of, in humans)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 23 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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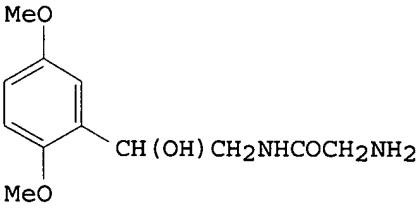


I

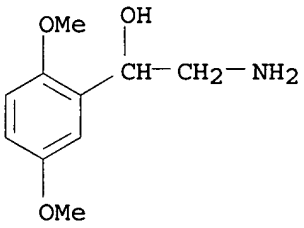
AB The effects of midodrine (I) and its metabolite ST 1059 on gross and operant behaviors, pentobarbital-induced sleep, motor activity, seizures, body temp., EEG, reflexes, etc. were studied in mice, rats, and rabbits; both drugs had slight inhibitory effects on the central nervous system, and ST 1059 was stronger than I in this respect.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:417719 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:17719
TITLE: Effects of midodrine and ST-1059 on the central nervous system
AUTHOR(S): Araki, Hiroaki; Okuyama, Shigeru; Kawajima, Kazuaki; Kurachi, Michio; Tachikawa, Hayamitsu; Nojiri, Makiko; Karazawa, Yasuko; Amanuma, Fumio; Aihara, Hirokazu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Taisho Pharm. Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(1), 71-88
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(1), 71-88
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
IT **3600-87-1** 42794-76-3, Midodrine

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(central nervous system response to)

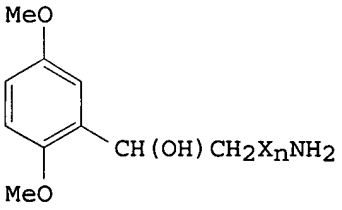
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(central nervous system response to)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(central nervous system response to)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 24 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI

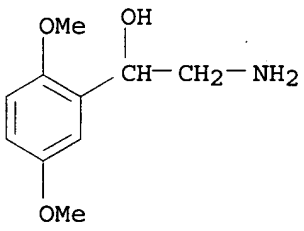


I

AB The effects of midodrine (I, X = NHCOCH2, n = 1) and its metabolite ST 1059 (I, n = 0) on the cardiovascular system were studied in dogs and rats. Midodrine increased blood pressure with slower onset and longer duration than other drugs for hypotension, due to its .alpha.1-adrenergic receptor agonistic action; midodrine had no direct action on the heart, and the rats did not develop tolerance to it. ST 1059 induced a higher peak blood pressure than midodrine but its hypertensive effect was less prolonged than that of midodrine.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:417542 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:17542
TITLE: Cardiovascular actions of a new .alpha.-stimulating agent, midodrine
AUTHOR(S): Tsuchida, Katsuharu; Yamazaki, Ryusaburo; Kaneko, Katsuyoshi; Takahashi, Kenzo; Yoshisumi, Namitsu; Aihara, Hirokazu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Cent., Taisho Pharm. Co. Ltd., Saitama, 330, Japan

SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(1), 89-104
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Yakuri to Chiryo (**1987**), 15(1), 89-104
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059 42794-76-3, Midodrine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antihypotensive activity of)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antihypotensive activity of)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antihypotensive activity of)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 25 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Chromatog. resoln. of enantiomeric amino acids by a chiral ligand exchange system is presented using chiral mobile phase additive (R,R)-tartaric acid mono-n-octylamide (TAMOA), which complexes copper(II) or nickel(II) ions. The chiral system is generated by dynamically coating a reversed phase packing, and shows selectivity for many amino acids. Under certain conditions, norepinephrine can be partially resolved. Retention and enantioseparation mechanisms in conjunction with the mobile phase compn. and the ratio of TAMOA to the metal ion are discussed.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:176818 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:176818
TITLE: Chromatographic resolution of amino acids using tartaric acid mono-n-octylamide as mobile phase additive
AUTHOR(S): Lindner, Wolfgang F.; Hirschboeck, Irmgard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharm. Chem., Univ. Graz, Graz, A-8010, Austria
SOURCE: J. Liq. Chromatogr. (**1986**), 9(2-3), 551-71
CODEN: JLCHD8; ISSN: 0148-3919
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO J. Liq. Chromatogr. (**1986**), 9(2-3), 551-71
CODEN: JLCHD8; ISSN: 0148-3919
IT 54-12-6 59-51-8 80-68-2, DL-Threonine 138-65-8, DL-Norepinephrine 144-98-9, DL-Allothreonine 150-30-1 302-72-7, DL-Alanine 302-84-1

328-39-2 443-79-8, DL-Isoleucine 516-06-3 556-03-6, DL-p-Tyrosine
585-21-7, DL-Glutamine 609-36-9, DL-Proline 616-06-8, DL-Norleucine
616-07-9, DL-Ornithine 617-45-8, DL-Aspartic acid 617-65-2,
DL-Glutamic acid 627-77-0, DL-Citrulline 760-78-1, DL-Norvaline
775-06-4, DL-m-Tyrosine 1927-25-9, DL-Homoserine 2280-85-5
2370-61-8, DL-Orthotyrosine 2566-32-7, N-Methyl-DL-valine 2835-06-5,
DL-2-Phenylglycine 2835-81-6, DL-.alpha.-Aminobutyric acid 2835-82-7,
DL-.beta.-Aminobutyric acid 3024-83-7 3130-87-8, DL-Asparagine
3374-22-9, DL-Cysteine 3395-35-5 4043-87-2 4998-57-6 7200-25-1,
DL-Arginine 17332-70-6 49761-17-3 **52047-77-5** 53481-61-1
67037-37-0
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by ligand exchange chromatog. using tartaric acid
monooctylamide as chiral mobile phase additive)

IT **52047-77-5**
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by ligand exchange chromatog. using tartaric acid
monooctylamide as chiral mobile phase additive)

IT **52047-77-5**
RL: PROC (Process)
(resoln. of, by ligand exchange chromatog. using tartaric acid
monooctylamide as chiral mobile phase additive)

RN 52047-77-5 CAPLUS

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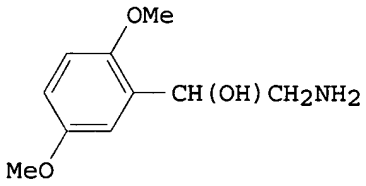
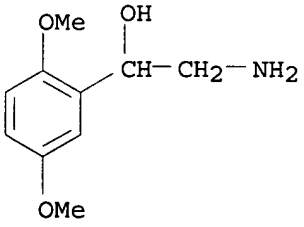


I

AB The pharmacol. actions of midodrine [42794-76-3] and one of its main metabolites ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**] on various smooth muscle organs were studied. Both compds. behaved as .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulants on the isolated vascular smooth muscle from rabbits, vas deferens from rats, and other prepns. from guinea pigs and rats. On the isolated rabbit aortic strip, the ratio of dose of midodrine to equiactive dose of I was about 50. Treatment of rats with reserpine greatly reduced the .alpha.-adrenomimetic activity of midodrine on the vas deferens but did not affect that of I; this suggested that midodrine contracts the vas deferens by its direct and indirect actions. Both midodrine and I inhibited the spontaneous movements of gastrointestinal tract (in situ) in rats and guinea-pigs and dilated the pupil in mice. Saliva secretion was increased by midodrine and I and the increase was inhibited by pretreatment of prazosin in guinea pigs. These results suggest that the effects of midodrine and I are owing to their .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulating action.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:498696 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:98696
TITLE: Pharmacological actions of the .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulants midodrine and its metabolite .alpha.-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-.beta.-aminoethanol (ST

1059) on various smooth muscle organs
AUTHOR(S): Usuki, Chika; Takayanagi, Issei; Konno, Fukio; Toyota, Jiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm. Sci., Toho Univ., Funabashi, 274, Japan
SOURCE: Oyo Yakuri (**1985**), 29(6), 903-11
CODEN: OYYAA2; ISSN: 0369-8033
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SO Oyo Yakuri (**1985**), 29(6), 903-11
CODEN: OYYAA2; ISSN: 0369-8033
AB The pharmacol. actions of midodrine [42794-76-3] and one of its main metabolites ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**] on various smooth muscle organs were studied. Both compds. behaved as .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulants on the isolated vascular smooth muscle from. . .
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(smooth muscle pharmacol. response to, as midodrine metabolite, .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulation in)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(smooth muscle pharmacol. response to, as midodrine metabolite, .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulation in)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(smooth muscle pharmacol. response to, as midodrine metabolite, .alpha.-adrenoceptor stimulation in)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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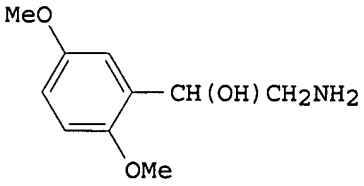
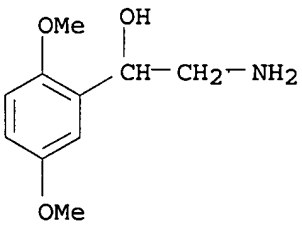


I

AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**] (the active metabolite of midodrine [42794-76-3]) was as potent as noradrenaline in contracting isolated human urethra, but had only 40% of noradrenaline max. activity. In human small

omental arteries, noradrenaline was at least 10 times more potent than ST 1059 which was only 1/4 as active as noradrenaline. Compared to its effect on the vessels, ST 1059 was 10 times more effective on the urethra, whereas noradrenaline was slightly more effective on the vessels than on the urethra. Thus, in vitro ST 1059 exhibited some selectivity for urethral .alpha.-receptors. When midodrine (2.5 and 5 mg, 3 times for 2 wk) was given to female patients with stress incontinent for weeks, only 2 had a pos. urethral closure pressure during the treatment and were subjectively improved. There were no effects on blood pressure and heart rate; 1 patient complained of piloerection. Two patients received 7.5 mg 3 times for 2 wk; both were subjectively improved but complained of pronounced piloerection. Only 1 of them had a pos. urethral closure pressure during treatment. Blood pressure or heart rate did not change. Although it cannot be excluded that midodrine can increase intraurethral pressure with minor effects on blood pressure, it seems that the doses needed for clin. response cause piloerection to an extent that limits the usefulness of the drug.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:132321 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:132321
TITLE: The effect of midodrine and its active metabolite ST 1059 on the human urethra in vitro and in vivo
AUTHOR(S): Andersson, K. E.; Ekman, G.; Henriksson, L.; Ulmsten, U.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Clin. Pharmacol., Univ. Hosp., Lund, Swed.
SOURCE: Scand. J. Urol. Nephrol. (**1983**), 17(3), 261-5
CODEN: SJUNAS; ISSN: 0036-5599
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Scand. J. Urol. Nephrol. (**1983**), 17(3), 261-5
CODEN: SJUNAS; ISSN: 0036-5599
AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**] (the active metabolite of midodrine [42794-76-3]) was as potent as noradrenaline in contracting isolated human urethra, but had only 40%. . .
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, urethra contraction response to, in human)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, urethra contraction response to, in human)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, urethra contraction response to, in human)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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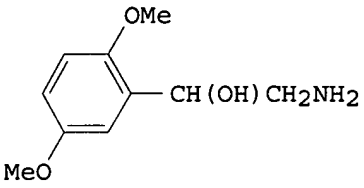
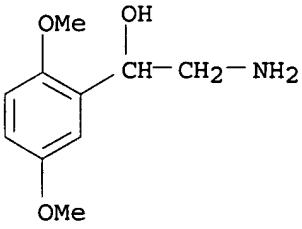


I

AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], the pharmacol. active metabolite of midodrine [42794-76-3], is a potent arterial and venous vasoconstrictor on isolated dog femoral vascular strips: ST 1059 is less potent than noradrenaline bitartrate [51-40-1] or norfenefrine [536-21-0] but more potent than etilefrine [709-55-7]. Midodrine itself does not elicit any constrictor effects in this continuously perfused prepn. The .alpha.-adrenergic blocking agent phentolamine shifts the concn.-response curve of ST 1059 to the right. The max. effect of very high ST 1059 concns. is somewhat depressed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:100957 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:100957
TITLE: Vasoconstrictor effects of midodrine, ST 1059, noradrenaline, etilefrine and norfenefrine on isolated dog femoral arteries and veins
AUTHOR(S): Pittner, Heribert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Chem. Linz A.-G., Linz, A-4020, Austria
SOURCE: Gen. Pharmacol. (**1983**), 14(1), 107-9
CODEN: GEPHDP; ISSN: 0306-3623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Gen. Pharmacol. (**1983**), 14(1), 107-9
CODEN: GEPHDP; ISSN: 0306-3623
AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], the pharmacol. active metabolite of midodrine [42794-76-3], is a potent arterial and venous vasoconstrictor on isolated dog femoral vascular strips:. . .
IT 51-40-1 536-21-0 709-55-7 **3600-87-1** 42794-76-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstrictor activity of)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstrictor activity of)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstrictor activity of)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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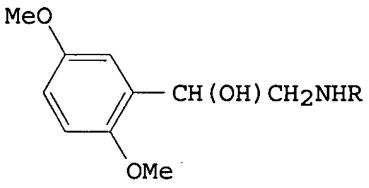
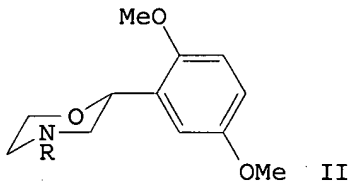


I



II

AB 1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanols I (R = H, Me, or CHMe2) and their morpholine analogs II (R = H, Me, or CHMe2) were synthesized and tested for agonistic and antagonistic adrenergic activity. The preferred conformation of the amino alcs. and their cyclic analogs was studied by NMR and IR. I (R = H) oxalate salt [83436-86-6] and I (R = Me)-HCl [63991-17-3] had both .alpha.-stimulating and -blocking activity in the rat vas deferens, whereas I (R = CHMe2)-HCl [83436-85-5] and II oxalates had only .alpha.-blocking activity. The only .beta.-adrenergic activity obsd. was shown by I (R = CHMe)-HCl salt, which had a moderate blocking effect in the isolated guinea pig atria. Apparently, the changes in the pharmacol. activity involved in the transformation of the adrenergic drugs into their morpholine analogs are influenced more by characteristics of the arom. moiety than by the ethanolamine or propanolamine structure of the drugs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:46437 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:46437
TITLE: Conformational effects on the activity of drugs. 10. Synthesis, conformation, and pharmacological properties of 1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanols and their morpholine analogs
AUTHOR(S): Epifani, E.; Lapucci, A.; Macchia, B.; Macchia, F.; Tognetti, P.; Breschi, M. C.; Del Tacca, M.; Martinotti, E.; Giovannini, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ist. Chim. Farm. Chim. Org., Univ. Pisa, Pisa, 56100, Italy
SOURCE: J. Med. Chem. (**1983**), 26(2), 254-9
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO J. Med. Chem. (**1983**), 26(2), 254-9
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

IT 3489-96-1P **3600-87-1P** 63991-17-3P 83436-64-0P 83436-71-9P 83436-72-0P 83436-73-1P 83436-74-2P 83436-75-3P 83436-85-5P 83436-86-6P 83447-48-7P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of)

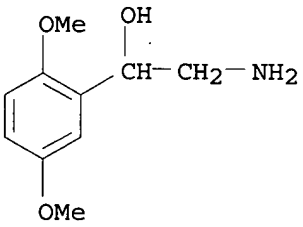
IT **3600-87-1DP**, derivs. 83436-71-9DP, derivs.
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of, structure in relation to)

IT **3600-87-1P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of)

IT **3600-87-1DP**, derivs.
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of, structure in relation to)

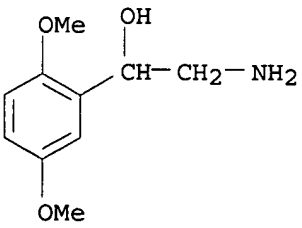
IT **3600-87-1P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **3600-87-1DP**, derivs.
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and adrenergic activity of, structure in relation to)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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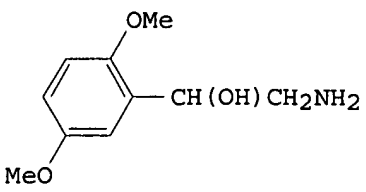
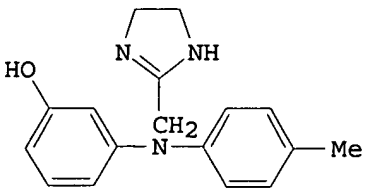


I

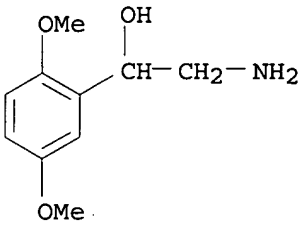


II

AB An attempt was made to trace .alpha.-adrenoceptor-binding sites in the lower urinary tract tissue of the rat by means of analyzing the distribution of radioactivity in autoradiograms of freeze-dried or glutaraldehyde-fixed tissue following i.v. injection of an .alpha.-agonist, 3H-labeled ST-1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], or an .alpha.-antagonist, 3H-labeled phentolamine (II) [50-60-2]. Both drugs were rapidly excreted into the urine and reabsorbed by the bladder mucosa. This is evidenced by the presence of high amts. of Ag grains superimposed onto the epithelium and bordering the lamina propria structures 10-30 min after i.v. injection of 3H-St-1059 or 3H-phentolamine in rats not subjected to ligation of their ureters. In rats that underwent ligation of their abdominal ureters prior to i.v. injection of 3H-St-1059 or 3H-phentolamine, Ag grains were preferentially localized over the plasmalemmata of smooth muscle cells and fibroblasts of the detrusor and trigonum of the urinary bladder. Phentolamine and phenoxybenzamine but not propranolol counteracted the labeling of the plasma membranes of smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts and striated muscle fibers of the pelvic floor by low doses of 3H-ST-1059 and 3H-phentolamine, suggesting that both drugs have affinity to .alpha.-adrenoceptor-agonist and .alpha.-adrenoceptor-antagonist binding sites. Since phentolamine and phenoxybenzamine as well as hydrocortisone pretreatment also attenuated the accumulation of radiolabel in the perikarya of the 3 types of cells mentioned, both drugs, at the concn. used, are also substrates for membrane-bound carriers, such as uptake two. A more selective in vivo demonstration of .alpha.-agonist-binding and .alpha.-antagonist-binding sites requires drugs of higher specific activity than available at present.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:560974 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:160974
TITLE: In vivo labeling of alpha-adrenoceptor-binding sites and membrane-bound extraneuronal transport sites in the urinary bladder of the rat by 3H-ST-1059 and 3H-phentolamine. An autoradiographic study
AUTHOR(S): Jonas, D.; Moritz, F.; Jenner, S.; Baumgarten, H. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abt. Funkt. anat., Hamburg, D-2000, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Urol. Int. (**1980**), 35(1), 47-62
CODEN: URINAC; ISSN: 0042-1138
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Urol. Int. (**1980**), 35(1), 47-62
CODEN: URINAC; ISSN: 0042-1138
AB . . . the distribution of radioactivity in autoradiograms of freeze-dried or glutaraldehyde-fixed tissue following i.v. injection of an .alpha.-agonist, 3H-labeled ST-1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], or an .alpha.-antagonist, 3H-labeled phentolamine (II) [50-60-2]. Both drugs were rapidly excreted into the urine and reabsorbed by the bladder. . .
IT 50-60-2 **3600-87-1**
RL: PROC (Process)

(binding of, to .alpha.-adrenergic receptors of urinary tract)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: PROC (Process)
(binding of, to .alpha.-adrenergic receptors of urinary tract)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: PROC (Process)
(binding of, to .alpha.-adrenergic receptors of urinary tract)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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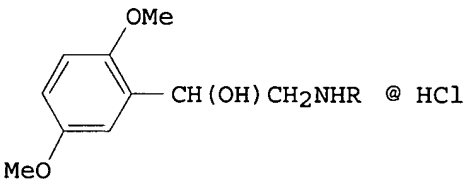
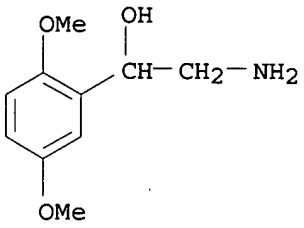


I, R=$COCH_2NH_2$
II, R=H

AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], the pharmacol. active metabolite of midodrine (II) [42794-76-3], was a powerful vasoconstrictor, acting by stimulation of .alpha.-receptors. It elicited 80% of noradrenaline-induced contraction of human veins.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:140468 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:140468
TITLE: Vasoconstrictor effect of midodrine, ST 1059, noradrenaline, etilefrine and dihydroergotamine on isolated human veins
AUTHOR(S): Thulesius, O.; Gjoeres, J. E.; Berlin, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Clin. Physiol. Surg., Cent. Hosp., Vaxjo, S-35185, Swed.
SOURCE: Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (**1979**), 16(6), 423-4
CODEN: EJCPAS; ISSN: 0031-6970
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Eur. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (**1979**), 16(6), 423-4
CODEN: EJCPAS; ISSN: 0031-6970
AB ST 1059 (I) [**3600-87-1**], the pharmacol. active metabolite of midodrine (II) [42794-76-3], was a powerful vasoconstrictor, acting by stimulation of .alpha.-receptors. It elicited 80%. . .

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstriction by, midodrin in relation to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstriction by, midodrin in relation to)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vasoconstriction by, midodrin in relation to)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 32 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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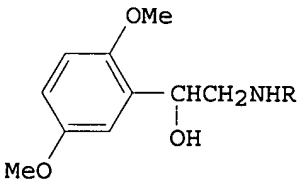


I, R=$COCH_2NH_2$
II, R=H

AB Following administration of either midodrine (I) [42794-76-3] or its metabolite, ST-1059 (II) [**3600-87-1**] to dogs, the elevation of blood pressure and the redn. in heart rate were significantly correlated with the plasma level of II. Thus, the pressor activity of I is mainly exerted by its metabolite II.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:502043 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:102043
TITLE: Plasma level of the prodrug midodrine and its active metabolite in comparison with the .alpha.-mimetic action in dogs
AUTHOR(S): Kolassa, N.; Schuetzenberger, W. G.; Wiener, H.; Krivanek, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmakol. Inst., Univ. Wien, Vienna, A-1090, Austria
SOURCE: Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther. (**1979**), 238(1), 96-104
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther. (**1979**), 238(1), 96-104
CODEN: AIPTAK; ISSN: 0003-9780

AB Following administration of either midodrine (I) [42794-76-3] or its metabolite, ST-1059 (II) [**3600-87-1**] to dogs, the elevation of blood pressure and the redn. in heart rate were significantly correlated with the plasma level. . .

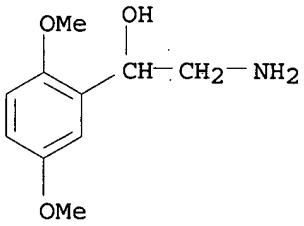
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, sympathomimetic activity of)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, sympathomimetic activity of)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite, sympathomimetic activity of)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 33 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

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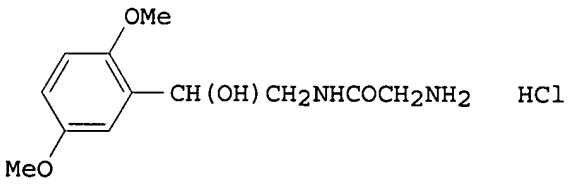
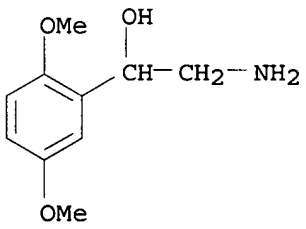


I

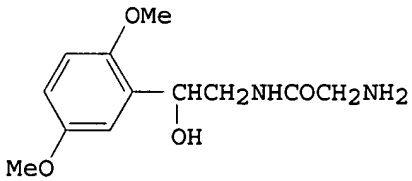
AB (.+-.)-Midodrine-HCl (I) [3092-17-9] increased arterial blood pressure after parenteral or enteral administration to animals, and d-midodrine-HCl [61898-48-4] was far less effective than the racemic mixt. I had no central effects even when high doses were given. I appeared to be a peripheral .alpha.-adrenergic stimulating agent; .alpha.-adrenergic receptor stimulation by I was shown in smooth muscle organs. Its main metabolite, ST 1059 [**3600-87-1**], was also a .alpha.-adrenergic stimulator, but the duration of its activity was shorter than that of I.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:100771 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:100771
TITLE: Pharmacodynamic actions of midodrine, a new .alpha.-adrenergic stimulating agent, and its main metabolite, ST 1059

AUTHOR(S): Pittner, H.; Stormann, H.; Enzenhofer, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Chem. Linz A.-G., Linz, Austria
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1976**), 26(12), 2145-54
CODEN: ARZNAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1976**), 26(12), 2145-54
CODEN: ARZNAD
AB . . . peripheral .alpha.-adrenergic stimulating agent; .alpha.-adrenergic receptor stimulation by I was shown in smooth muscle organs. Its main metabolite, ST 1059 [**3600-87-1**], was also a .alpha.-adrenergic stimulator, but the duration of its activity was shorter than that of I.
IT 3092-17-9 **3600-87-1** 61898-48-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of)
IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 34 OF 40 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI



I

AB ST-1085 (I) [3092-17-9] (20 mg) given i.v. to human subjects increased systolic and diastolic blood pressure and brain circulation but decreased axillary temp. and pulse frequency. I caused pos. orthostasis in patients with orthostatic dysregulation. I also gave long-lasting therapeutic

effects in essential hypertensive patients. In rats, I given i.v. was hydrolyzed to ST-1059 [**3600-87-1**] and O-demethylated to ST-1061 [59852-28-7] and ST-1062 [54942-64-2], which was further metabolized to 2-methoxy-5-hydroxyphenylglycol [56979-73-8] or 2-methoxy-5-hydroxymandelic acid [56979-71-6]. The effect of I on the circulatory system was antagonized by .alpha.-sympatholytics.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:472438 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:72438
TITLE: ST 1085 (Midodrine) - a new substance active on the circulatory system
AUTHOR(S): Obendorf, Werner
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Linz A.-G., Linz, Austria
SOURCE: Ergeb. Gefoerderter Forschungsproj. Med. Pharm. Bereich, Informationstag. Forschungsfoerderungsfonds, Gewerbl. Wirtsch., 8th (**1973**), 9-12. Forschungsfoerderungsfonds Gewerbl. Wirtsch.: Vienna, Austria.
CODEN: 33EDAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: German

SO Ergeb. Gefoerderter Forschungsproj. Med. Pharm. Bereich, Informationstag. Forschungsfoerderungsfonds, Gewerbl. Wirtsch., 8th (**1973**), 9-12
Publisher: Forschungsfoerderungsfonds Gewerbl. Wirtsch., Vienna, Austria.
CODEN: 33EDAP

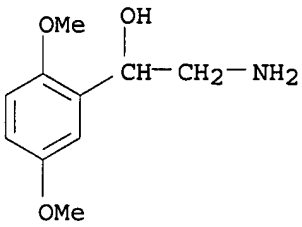
AB . . . dysregulation. I also gave long-lasting therapeutic effects in essential hypertensive patients. In rats, I given i.v. was hydrolyzed to ST-1059 [**3600-87-1**] and O-demethylated to ST-1061 [59852-28-7] and ST-1062 [54942-64-2], which was further metabolized to 2-methoxy-5-hydroxyphenylglycol [56979-73-8] or 2-methoxy-5-hydroxymandelic acid [56979-71-6]. The. . .

IT **3600-87-1** 54942-64-2 56979-71-6 56979-73-8 59852-28-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite)

IT **3600-87-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as midodrine metabolite)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 35 OF 40 USPATFULL

AB The present invention provides a method of treating urinary incontinence in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a

therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure: ##STR1## wherein each of the substiutents for the compound is as defined in the specification.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:20543 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Use of .alpha..sub.1A -selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence
INVENTOR(S):	Craig, Douglas A., Fair Lawn, NJ, United States Forray, Carlos C., Paramus, NJ, United States Gluchowski, Charles, Wayne, NJ, United States Branchek, Theresa A., Teaneck, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corporation, Paramus, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5610174		19970311	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-459410		19950602 (8)	

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jordan, Kimberly
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	White, John P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1626

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5610174 19970311 <--

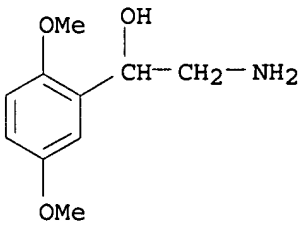
IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059 26163-70-2P 93565-14-1P, SKF 102652
107756-30-9P, A-61603 157066-78-9P 157066-79-0P 186084-92-4P
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

RN 3600-87-1 USPATFULL

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 36 OF 40 MEDLINE

AB Midodrine is a prodrug which undergoes enzymatic hydrolysis to the

selective alpha 1-adrenoceptor agonist **desglymidodrine** after oral administration. Oral midodrine significantly increases 1-minute standing systolic blood pressure compared with placebo. The drug also improves standing time and energy level and clinical symptoms of orthostatic hypotension including dizziness, light-headedness and syncope. Comparative studies have shown midodrine to have similar efficacy to dihydroergotamine mesylate, norfenefrine, fludrocortisone and etilefrine, and to be more effective than dimetofrine and ephedrine in patients with orthostatic hypotension. Midodrine is well tolerated, with the most commonly reported adverse events being piloerection, pruritus, paraesthesias, urinary retention and chills. The risk of supine hypertension, which is associated with midodrine therapy in up to 25% of patients, can be reduced by taking the final daily dose at least 4 hours before bedtime. Thus, oral midodrine is an effective therapeutic option for the management of various forms of orthostatic hypotension. This well-tolerated agent is likely to be useful in conjunction with standard nonpharmacological care.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998128869 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98128869 PubMed ID: 9467688
TITLE: Midodrine. A review of its therapeutic use in the management of orthostatic hypotension.
AUTHOR: McClellan K J; Wiseman L R; Wilde M I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand.. demail@adis.co.nz
SOURCE: DRUGS AND AGING, **(1998 Jan)** 12 (1) 76-86. Ref: 32
Journal code: BEK; 9102074. ISSN: 1170-229X.
PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980319
Last Updated on STN: 19980319
Entered Medline: 19980311

SO DRUGS AND AGING, **(1998 Jan)** 12 (1) 76-86. Ref: 32
Journal code: BEK; 9102074. ISSN: 1170-229X.

AB Midodrine is a prodrug which undergoes enzymatic hydrolysis to the selective alpha 1-adrenoceptor agonist **desglymidodrine** after oral administration. Oral midodrine significantly increases 1-minute standing systolic blood pressure compared with placebo. The drug also improves standing. . .

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 40 MEDLINE

AB The effects of NS-49 ((R)-(-)-3'-(2-amino-1-hydroxyethyl)-4'-fluoromethane sulfonanilide hydrochloride), an alpha 1A-adrenoceptor-selective agonist, on intraurethral pressure and blood pressure were investigated in anesthetized dogs. In addition, the contractile effects of NS-49 on the isolated dog urethra and carotid artery were compared with those of non-selective alpha 1-adrenoceptor agonists. Intravenously (i.v.) administered NS-49 at 0.3 microgram/kg or more significantly increased intraurethral pressure in a dose-dependent manner. Much higher doses of NS-49 were needed to increase blood pressure. In contrast, ST-1059 (1-(2',5'-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol) (an active metabolite of midodrine) at 30 micrograms/kg or more significantly increased both intraurethral pressure and blood pressure. NS-49 was 11-fold more

selective for intraurethral pressure than ST-1059, NS-49, ST-1059, phenylephrine and noradrenaline caused concentration-dependent contraction of the isolated dog urethra. NS-49 caused only a slight contraction of the dog carotid artery even at high concentrations, whereas the reference drugs caused contractions of the artery with high efficacy. The alpha 1A-adrenoceptor-selective antagonists 5-methyl-urapidil and WB-4101 also showed high affinity for alpha 1-adrenoceptors in the dog urethra in inhibiting [3H]prazosin binding. In conclusion, the alpha 1A-selective agonist NS-49 selectively increased intraurethral pressure in dogs, and produced selective contraction of the dog urethra. These results suggest that the alpha 1A-adrenoceptor subtype is responsible for the contraction of the urethra and the regulation of intraurethral pressure, and that NS-49 might be useful for the treatment of stress incontinence with little effect on the cardiovascular system.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97160006 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97160006 PubMed ID: 9007522
TITLE: NS-49, an alpha 1A-adrenoceptor agonist, selectively increases intraurethral pressure in dogs.
AUTHOR: Taniguchi N; Hamada K; Ogasawara T; Ukai Y; Yoshikuni Y; Kimura K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Laboratories, Nippon Shinyaku Co. Ltd., Kyoto, Japan.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, **(1996 Dec 27)** 318 (1) 117-22.
Journal code: EN6; 1254354. ISSN: 0014-2999.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970523
Last Updated on STN: 19970523
Entered Medline: 19970515
SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, **(1996 Dec 27)** 318 (1) 117-22.
Journal code: EN6; 1254354. ISSN: 0014-2999.
RN 19216-56-9 (Prazosin); **3600-87-1 (ST 1059)**; 42794-76-3 (Midodrine)

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 40 MEDLINE
AB Midodrine is an orally active adrenergic agonist useful in the treatment of hypotension. We have investigated the pharmacodynamics of its active metabolite after oral midodrine therapy in nine patients with severe orthostatic hypotension. Peak plasma levels of the metabolite were reached in 60 to 90 minutes and ranged from 25 to 56 ng/ml. The mean values for distribution volume, plasma clearance, and t1/2 were 4.0 L/kg, 23 ml/min/kg, and 2.1 hours, respectively. Heart rate increased after 5 to 10 mg doses and the increases were statistically significant (P less than 0.05) at 120 minutes. An apparent increase in blood pressure was not statistically significant. The patients said that they felt better.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86190919 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86190919 PubMed ID: 2421958
TITLE: Pharmacodynamics of midodrine, an antihypotensive agent.
AUTHOR: Zachariah P K; Bloedow D C; Moyer T P; Sheps S G; Schirger A; Fealey R D
SOURCE: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, **(1986 May)** 39 (5) 586-91.
Journal code: DHR; 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198606
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19860612
SO CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, **(1986 May)** 39 (5) 586-91.
Journal code: DHR; 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
RN **3600-87-1 (ST 1059)**; 42794-76-3 (Midodrine); 51-41-2 (Norepinephrine); 51-43-4 (Epinephrine); 51-61-6 (Dopamine)

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 40 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-13923 DRUGU P
AB Midodrine is used in the treatment of hypotension; pharmacokinetic studies have shown that its activity is to a large extent attributable to the metabolite de-glymidodrine (ST-1059), formed from midodrine enzymatic hydrolysis. The Author's previous in vitro study showed that both in the case of midodrine and ST-1059, the (-) enantiomer was remarkably more active than the (+) enantiomer. The present study on rats was aimed at confirming the above results in vivo. The results appeared to confirm that the pharmacological activity of both midodrine and ST-1059 was due to the (-)enantiomer. (conference abstract: 4th European Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Milan, Italy, 1998).
ABEX Experiments were performed in anesthetized male rats weighing 325-350 g. B.P. was recorded from a cannulated carotid artery. Both midodrine (5 x 10 power -1 mg/kg) and ST-1059 (at doses from 5 x 10 power -4, to 6.0 x 10 power -2 mg/kg), as racemic mixtures, were effective in raising blood pressure. Comparison of (-)ST-1059 with (+)ST-1059 (from 5 x 10 power -4 to 9.0 x 10 power -3 mg/kg) showed that only the (-) enantiomer displayed a hypertensive effect, the (+) enantiomer being inactive. A similar result was obtained with midodrine, as the (-) analog alone accounted for the activity of mixture. (-)Midodrine was as active as racemic mixture. (RS)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-13923 DRUGU P
TITLE: Hypertensive effect of midodrine and its main metabolite de-glymidodrine in comparison with their enantiomers on blood pressure in rats.
AUTHOR: Luzi A; Bossu E; Quaglia M G; Palmery M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Rome
LOCATION: Rome, It.
SOURCE: Eur.J.Pharm.Sci. (6, Suppl. 1, S56, 1998) 2 Ref.
CODEN: EPSCED ISSN: 0928-0987
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institute of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, University of Rome "la Sapienza", Rome, Italy.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
PY **1998**
RN [02] **3600-87-1**

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 40 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-21302 DRUGU P
AB Vasoconstrictor potencies of racemic midodrine (MD) and its metabolite, de-glymidoridine (ST-1059) were evaluated in comparison with their (+)- and (-)-enantiomers in the rabbit isolated aorta. Both MD (starting from

0.39 uM up to 30 uM) and ST-1059 (56 nM to 85 uM) contracted the aortic strips, but they exhibited different potencies and efficacies (ED50 was 4.3 uM for MD and 0.86 uM ST-1059). In fact, ST-1059 was 8-fold more potent than MD. The efficacy of MD was about 65% that of ST-1059. Comparison of (+/-)-MD and (+/-)-ST-1059 with pure enantiomers showed that (-)-MD was slightly more active than the racemic mixture. (+)-MD was inactive (0.39-39 uM). Similar selectivity was demonstrated for ST-1059. CD studies are in progress to establish the exact correlation between the molecular chirality and the pharmacological activity. (conference abstract). (No EX).

ABEX (E54/RSV)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-21302 DRUGU P
TITLE: Contracting activity of midodrine and its main metabolite de-glymidoridine in comparison with their enantiomers on isolated rabbit aorta.
AUTHOR: Luzi A; Palmery M; Pimpinella G; Quaglia Strano M G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.La-Sapienza
LOCATION: Rome, It.
SOURCE: Pharmacol.Res. (35, Suppl., 85, 1997) 2 Ref.
CODEN: PHMREP ISSN: 1043-6618
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institute of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, University of Rome 'La Sapienza', Italy.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
PY **1997**
RN [02] **3600-87-1**

```
=> s l1
L2          56 L1

=> s desglymidodrin?
L3           8 DESGLYMIDODRIN?

=> s (l2 or l3)
L4          60 (L2 OR L3)

=> s l4 and pharmaceutical? and (urinary(3a)incontinen? or syncope or sepsis or
septic(2a)shock)
L5           4 L4 AND PHARMACEUTICAL? AND (URINARY(3A) INCONTINEN? OR SYNCOPE
               OR SEPSIS OR SEPTIC(2A) SHOCK)

=> dup rem l5
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'CAOLD'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6           4 DUP REM L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 abs ibib kwic hitstr 1-4

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB   Novel pharmaceutical compns. comprise desglymidodrine
     (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an active
     drug substance.  I is the active metabolite of the prodrug midodrine.  The
     pharmaceutical compn. may be presented in a suitable dosage form
     for oral, parenteral, mucosal, nasal, sublingual, buccal, topical,
     vaginal, rectal or, ocular etc. administration.  A pharmaceutical
     compn. of the invention may be in the form of an immediate and/or modified
     release compn. or it may be designed to release I in a relatively fast
     manner in order to enable a relatively fast onset of the therapeutic
     effect.  The compns. have a suitable shelf-life, i.e. the I contained in
     the compn. is not subject to a significant degrdn. under storage
     conditions normally acceptable for pharmaceuticals.  Also
     disclosed is a method for treating animals such as, e.g. mammals and
     humans with a novel pharmaceutical compn. comprising I.
     Furthermore, is disclosed a novel use of I in the treatment of
     septic shock and to a method for treating mammals (e.g.
     humans) suffering from septic shock with a sufficient
     amt. of I.  A I compn. was prepd. by employing triple compression.
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:868175  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:11127
TITLE:                    Pharmaceutical compositions comprising
                          desglymidodrine as an active drug substance
INVENTOR(S):              Sundgreen, Claus; Schultz, Ann Christina; Schlyter,
                          Jimmy Hirschsprung; Olsen, Peder Mohr
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Nycomed Danmark A/S, Den.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   3
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
```

WO 2001089473 A1 20011129 WO 2001-DK362 20010523
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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WO 2001074335 A1 20011011 WO 2001-DK214 20010329
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DK 2000-841 A 20000526
US 2001-823093 A 20010329
WO 2001-DK214 A 20010329
DK 2000-549 A 20000331
US 2000-203783 P 20000512

TI **Pharmaceutical** compositions comprising **desglymidodrine** as an active drug substance

AB Novel **pharmaceutical** compns. comprise **desglymidodrine** (I) or a **pharmaceutically** acceptable salt thereof as an active drug substance. I is the active metabolite of the prodrug midodrine. The **pharmaceutical** compn. may be presented in a suitable dosage form for oral, parenteral, mucosal, nasal, sublingual, buccal, topical, vaginal, rectal or, ocular etc. administration. A **pharmaceutical** compn. of the invention may be in the form of an immediate and/or modified release compn. or it may be. . . i.e. the I contained in the compn. is not subject to a significant degrdn. under storage conditions normally acceptable for **pharmaceuticals**. Also disclosed is a method for treating animals such as, e.g. mammals and humans with a novel **pharmaceutical** compn. comprising I. Furthermore, is disclosed a novel use of I in the treatment of **septic shock** and to a method for treating mammals (e.g. humans) suffering from **septic shock** with a sufficient amt. of I. A I compn. was prepd. by employing triple compression.

ST **desglymidodrine pharmaceutical**

IT Drug delivery systems
(bioadhesive; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

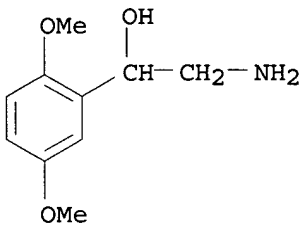
IT Bladder
(incontinence; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Dissolution rate
Drug bioavailability
(**pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT **Shock** (circulatory collapse)
(**septic**; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Brain, disease
(**syncope**; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, controlled-release; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; **pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT 25322-68-3, Peg 31692-85-0, Glycofurol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)
IT **3600-87-1, Desglymidodrine** 42794-76-3, Midodrine
60407-53-6, Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, hydrochloride 83436-86-6 133163-25-4, Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-, (R)- 133226-14-9, Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, (R)- 133226-15-0, Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, (S)- 133267-39-7, Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-, (S)- 375845-70-8 375845-71-9 375845-73-1 375845-74-2 375845-75-3 375845-76-4

375845-77-5 375845-78-6 375845-79-7 375845-80-0 375845-81-1
375845-82-2 375845-83-3 375845-84-4 375845-85-5 375845-86-6
375845-87-7 375845-88-8 375845-89-9 375845-90-2 375845-91-3
375845-92-4 375845-93-5 375845-94-6 375845-95-7 375845-96-8
375845-97-9 375845-98-0
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

IT **3600-87-1, Desglymidodrine**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** compns. comprising **desglymidodrine**)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB **Pharmaceutical** kits comprise controlled release **pharmaceutical** compns. for oral use contg. midodrine and/or its active metabolite **desglymidodrine** and a relatively fast onset compn. The controlled release compns. are designed to release midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** after oral intake in a manner which enables absorption to take place in the gastrointestinal tract so that a relatively fast peak plasma concn. of the active metabolite **desglymidodrine** is obtained followed by a prolonged and relatively const. plasma concn. of **desglymidodrine**. Also disclosed is a method for treated orthostatic hypotension and/or **urinary incontinence**, the method comprising administration to a patient in need thereof of an effective amt. of midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** in a kit according to the invention.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747584 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:293973
TITLE: **Pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine as an active drug substance
INVENTOR(S): Bertelsen, Poul; Skinhoj, Annette; Olsen, Peder Mohr
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nycomed Danmark A/s, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001074335	A1	20011011	WO 2001-DK214	20010329

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2001089473 A1 20011129 WO 2001-DK362 20010523

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DK 2000-549 A 20000331
US 2000-203783 P 20000512
DK 2000-841 A 20000526
US 2001-823093 A 20010329
WO 2001-DK214 A 20010329

TI **Pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine as an active drug substance

AB **Pharmaceutical** kits comprise controlled release **pharmaceutical** compns. for oral use contg. midodrine and/or its active metabolite **desglymidodrine** and a relatively fast onset compn. The controlled release compns. are designed to release midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** after oral intake in a manner which enables absorption to take place in the gastrointestinal tract so that a relatively fast peak plasma concn. of the active metabolite **desglymidodrine** is obtained followed by a prolonged and relatively const. plasma concn. of **desglymidodrine**. Also disclosed is a method for treated orthostatic hypotension and/or **urinary incontinence**, the method comprising administration to a patient in need thereof of an effective amt. of midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** in a kit according to the invention.

ST midodrine controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit

IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Dissolution rate
Drug bioavailability
(controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral, controlled-release; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Drug delivery systems

(rectal; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, controlled-release; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

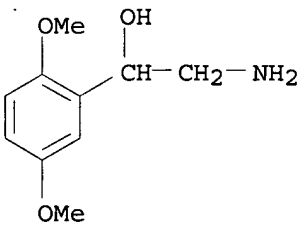
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, sublingual; controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT **3600-87-1**, ST1059 42794-76-3, Midodrine 43218-56-0, Midodrine hydrochloride 133163-25-4, Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-, (R)- 133226-14-9, Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, (R)- 133226-15-0, Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy-, (S)- 133267-39-7, Acetamide, 2-amino-N-[2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-, (S)-
RL: BPR (Biological process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

IT **3600-87-1**, ST1059
RL: BPR (Biological process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(controlled release **pharmaceutical** kit comprising midodrine)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB Novel controlled-release **pharmaceutical** compns. for oral use contg. midodrine and/or its active metabolite **desglymidodrine**. The novel compns. are designed to release midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** after oral intake in a manner which enables absorption to take place in the gastrointestinal tract so that a relatively fast peak plasma concn. of the active metabolite **desglymidodrine** is obtained followed by a prolonged and relatively const. plasma concn. of **desglymidodrine**. A method is disclosed for treating orthostatic hypotension and/or **urinary incontinence**, and comprises administration midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** to a patient . A tablet was prepd. from the following ingredients; core; midodrine-HCl 5.0, Klucel MF 2.0, and Methocel E-50 93.0 mg; the 1st compression layer contained midodrine-HCl 1.5, Klucel MF 6.6, and Methocel E-15 156.9 mg; the 2nd compression layer comprised midodrine-HCl2.8, and Methocel E-50 247.2 mg. Using the core compn. a core weighing 100 mg was compressed using a punch 6 mm in diam.

The core was compression coated using 165 mg of the 1st compression layer compn. and a punch of 9 mm in diam. The compression coated core was compression coated again using 250 mg of the 2nd compression layer compn. 30 and a punch of 11 mm in diam. A compn. comprising midodrine hydrochloride 1.2, Methocel E5 9.7, and talc 8.5 mg was applied to the tablet by spray coating.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747583 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:308871
TITLE: Controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** containing midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**
INVENTOR(S): Skinhoj, Annette; Olsen, Peder Mohr; Bertelsen, Poul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nycomed Danmark A/s, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001074334	A1	20011011	WO 2001-DK213	20010329

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2000-549 A 20000331
US 2000-203783 P 20000512

TI Controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** containing midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**

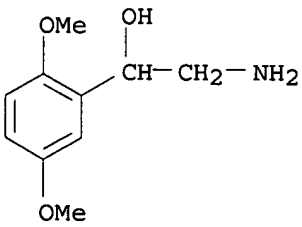
AB Novel controlled-release **pharmaceutical** compns. for oral use contg. midodrine and/or its active metabolite **desglymidodrine**. The novel compns. are designed to release midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** after oral intake in a manner which enables absorption to take place in the gastrointestinal tract so that a relatively fast peak plasma concn. of the active metabolite **desglymidodrine** is obtained followed by a prolonged and relatively const. plasma concn. of **desglymidodrine**. A method is disclosed for treating orthostatic hypotension and/or **urinary incontinence**, and comprises administration midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine** to a patient . A tablet was prepd. from the following ingredients; core; midodrine-HCl 5.0, Klucel MF 2.0, and Methocel. . .

ST controlled release midodrine **desglymidodrine**

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, controlled-release; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)

IT Antihypotensives
Dissolution rate
Drug bioavailability
(controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or

desglymidodrine)
IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT Bladder
(incontinence; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT Hypotension
(orthostatic; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(pellets, controlled-release; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sachets; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, controlled-release; controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059 42794-76-3, Midodrine 43218-56-0, Midodrine hydrochloride 133226-14-9, (R)-(-)-Midodrine 133226-15-0, (S)-Midodrine
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release **pharmaceuticals** contg. midodrine and/or **desglymidodrine**)
RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL
AB The present invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure: ##STR1## wherein each of the substiutents for the compound is as defined in the specification.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:20543 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Use of .alpha..sub.1A -selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of **urinary incontinence**
INVENTOR(S):	Craig, Douglas A., Fair Lawn, NJ, United States Forray, Carlos C., Paramus, NJ, United States Gluchowski, Charles, Wayne, NJ, United States Branchek, Theresa A., Teaneck, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corporation, Paramus, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5610174		19970311	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-459410		19950602	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jordan, Kimberly
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	White, John P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1626

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Use of .alpha..sub.1A -selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of **urinary incontinence**

AB The present invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the following structure:. . .

SUMM . . . 1989). The greatest incidence is seen in postmenopausal women. It is estimated that at least 10 million Americans suffer from **urinary incontinence** (Sand et al., 1990). Incontinence can be treated by surgical and nonsurgical methods. Conservative approaches include physiotherapy (Kegel exercises) and. . .

SUMM A variety of **pharmaceutical** agents have been employed with varying success to treat **urinary incontinence**. Drugs useful in reducing the contractility of the bladder include anticholinergics, .beta.-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and tricyclic antidepressants. Estrogen has. . .

SUMM Another compound which has been evaluated in **urinary incontinence** is midodrine, a prodrug which is converted in vivo to the active phenylethylamine ST-1059. The clinical efficacy of midodrine has. . .

SUMM This invention relates to the discovery that .alpha..sub.1C -agonists are useful for the treatment of **urinary incontinence** with the potential for decreased side effects. Data already exists which indicates that the .alpha..sub.1C -adrenoceptor is not involved significantly. . . and serotonin (5-HT) receptors, are contemplated to be more effective agents, relative to currently available therapies, for the treatment of **urinary incontinence**.

SUMM The present invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having one of the. . .

DETD Having due regard to the preceding definitions, the present invention

provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist which activates. . .

DETD The invention further provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist which activates. . .

DETD The invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist which activates. . .

DETD The invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist which activates. . .

DETD The .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** further has the characteristic that it does not antagonize a human .alpha..sub.1A adrenoceptor and a human .alpha..sub.1B adrenoceptor.

DETD Desirably, the .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** activates the human .alpha..sub.1C adrenoceptor at least ten-fold more than it activates any human .alpha..sub.2 adrenoceptor and any .beta. adrenoceptor.. . .

DETD The invention also provides that the .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** further has the characteristic that it does not antagonize any human .alpha..sub.2 adrenoceptor and any .beta. adrenoceptor. Some examples of. . .

DETD Desirably, the .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** activates the human .alpha..sub.1C adrenoceptor at least ten-fold more than it activates a human histamine H.sub.1 or H.sub.2 receptor.

DETD The invention further provides that the .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** activates the human .alpha..sub.1C adrenoceptor at least ten-fold more than it activates a human dopamine D.sub.1, D.sub.2, D.sub.3, or D.sub.5. . .

DETD The invention also provides that the .alpha..sub.1C selective agonist used to practice the method of treating **urinary incontinence** activates the human .alpha..sub.1C adrenoceptor at least ten-fold more than it activates a human serotonin 5-HT.sub.1A, 5-HT.sub.1D.alpha., 5-HT.sub.1D.beta., 5-HT.sub.1E, 5-HT.sub.1F,. . .

DETD In one embodiment the invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure: ##STR3## where n is. . .

DETD . . . further provides that the compound has the structure: ##STR6## A further embodiment of the invention provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure: ##STR7## where m is. . . where the dashed line represents a single or double bond; and R.sub.6 is H or C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl; or a **pharmaceutically** acceptable salt thereof.

DETD . . . ##STR9## The invention further provides that the compound has the structure: ##STR10## The invention also provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence** which comprises

administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure: ##STR11## where each of. . .

DETD . . . for the (-) and (+) enantiomers of all compounds of the subject application described herein. Included in this invention are **pharmaceutically** acceptable salts and complexes of all of the compounds described herein. The salts include but are not limited to the. . .

DETD The present invention therefore provides a method of treating **urinary incontinence**, which comprises administering a quantity of any of the .alpha..sub.1C receptor agonists defined herein in a quantity effective against **urinary incontinence** .

DETD The drug may be administered to a patient afflicted with **urinary incontinence** by any conventional route of administration, including, but not limited to, intravenous, intramuscular, oral, subcutaneous, intratumoral, intradermal, and parenteral. The quantity effective against **urinary incontinence** is between 0.001 mg and 10.0 mg per kg of subject body weight. The method of treating **urinary incontinence** disclosed in the present invention may also be carried out using a **pharmaceutical** composition comprising any of the .alpha..sub.1C receptor agonists as defined herein and a **pharmaceutically** acceptable carrier. The composition may contain between 0.05 mg and 500 mg of an .alpha..sub.1C receptor agonist, and may be. . .

DETD The term "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein refers to that amount of **pharmaceutical** agent that elicits in a tissue, system, animal or human, the biological or medicinal response that is being sought by. . .

DETD . . . urethra of mammals, particularly humans. This in vitro property is recognized in the art as correlating with efficacy in treating **urinary incontinence** in vivo.

DETD Sourander, L. B. (1990) Treatment of **urinary incontinence**: The place of drugs. Gerontology 36, 19-26.

DETD Lundberg, G. D. (editor) **Urinary Incontinence** Consensus Conference (1989) **Urinary incontinence** in adults. JAMA 261, No. 18, 2685-2690.

DETD Walters, M. D. et al., (1992) Nonsurgical treatment of **urinary incontinence**. Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 4, 554-558.

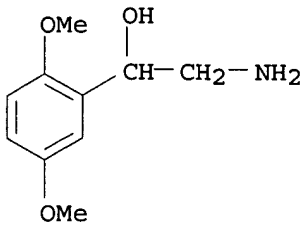
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating **urinary incontinence** in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound having the structure: ##STR14##. . . wherein the dashed line represents a single or double bond; and R.sub.6 is H or C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl; or a **pharmaceutically** acceptable salt thereof.

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059 26163-70-2P 93565-14-1P, SKF 102652 107756-30-9P, A-61603 157066-78-9P 157066-79-0P 186084-92-4P
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

IT **3600-87-1P**, St-1059
(prepn. of .alpha.1C-selective adrenoceptor agonists for the treatment of urinary incontinence)

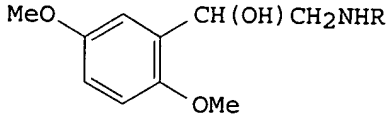
RN 3600-87-1 USPATFULL

CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)


OMe
OH
CH— CH2— NH2
OMe

09/

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
GI



I, R=$COCH_2NH_2$
II, R=H

AB The pharmacokinetics of midodrine (I) as HCl salt (ST 1085) and its main metabolite ST 1059 (II) were investigated in 12 male healthy volunteers. I (2.5 mg) was administered i.v., as drinking soln. or as tablet (Gutron) according to a randomized cross-over design. The mean max. concn. in plasma for I was .apprx.10 ng/mL 20-30 min after oral administration, for II 5 ng/mL after 1 h. I was eliminated with a terminal half-life of 0.5 h. The half-life of II was 3 h. The mean area under the plasma level vs. time curve (AUC) of II after administration of 2.5 mg I i.v. was 28.7 ng h/mL, and as drinking soln. or as tablet 25.7 and 25.6 ng h/mL, resp. The data of 10 volunteers could be used for the calcns. of the bioavailability of II by the AUC. Assuming an interval of equivalence of 0.75-1.25 because of the relatively small no. of volunteers, the 3 **pharmaceutical** formulations are considered to be equiv.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:446159 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:46159
TITLE: Studies on the bioavailability of midodrine and .alpha.-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl-.beta.-aminoethanol hydrochloride
AUTHOR(S): Grobecker, H.; Kees, F.; Linden, M.; Schrader, E.; Welte, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Regensburg, Regensburg, 8400, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(4), 447-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (**1987**), 37(4), 447-50
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172

AB . . . . by the AUC. Assuming an interval of equivalence of 0.75-1.25 because of the relatively small no. of volunteers, the 3 **pharmaceutical** formulations are considered to be equiv.

IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(midodrine metabolite, pharmacokinetics of, in humans)

IT **3600-87-1**, ST 1059
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(midodrine metabolite, pharmacokinetics of, in humans)

RN 3600-87-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

09/864,457

09/

```
=> e desglymidodrine/cn
E1            1     DESGLYCINYLREMACEMIDE/CN
E2            1     DESGLYCOESCINE/CN
E3            1 --> DESGLYMIDODRINE/CN
E4            1     DESHOLOTHURIN A/CN
E5            1     DESHYDROAFLATOXIN D1/CN
E6            1     DESHYDROXYDECAPRENOXANTHIN/CN
E7            1     DESHYDROXYHEPTAFUHALOL A HEPTADECAACETATE/CN
E8            1     DESHYDROXYHEXAFUHALOL A/CN
E9            1     DESHYDROXYHEXAFUHALOL B/CN
E10           1     DESHYDROXYHEXAFUHALOL C/CN
E11           1     DESHYDROXYHEXAFUHALOL D/CN
E12           1     DESHYDROXYHEXAFUHALOL D PENTADECAACETATE/CN

=> s e3
L1            1 DESGLYMIDODRINE/CN

=> d l1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   3600-87-1  REGISTRY
CN   Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (9CI)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Benzyl alcohol, .alpha.-(aminomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxy- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminoethanol
CN   Desglymidodrine
CN   ST 1059
FS   3D CONCORD
DR   52047-77-5
MF   C10 H15 N O3
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, DDFU, DRUGU,
       EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
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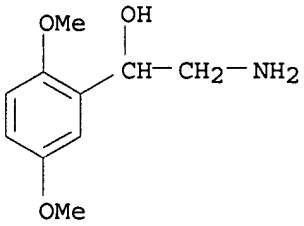


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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             34 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
              1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             34 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
              2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
```

09/

=>

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